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THE BOERS.

Unschooled in Letters and in Arts unversed;
Ignorant of Empire; bounded in their view
By the lone billowing veldt where they ungrew
Amid great silences; a people nursed
Apart, the far-sown seed of them that erst
Not Alva's sword could tame; now, blindly hurled
Against the march of the majestic world,
They fight and die, with dauntless bosoms curst.

Crazed, if you will; demented, not to yield
Ere all is reft! Yet, mad though these may be,
They have striven as noblest Englishmen did use
To strive for freedom; and no Briton he,
Who to such valor in a desperate field
A knightly salutation can refuse.
—William Watson, in the London Daily News.

"ARIZONY RAY."

The wildest cowboy on the range was that same Arizony Ray,
Neck deep in every devilment that come a drift'n' 'round his way,
As quick as lightnin' with the gun an' mighty handy with the rope,
An' ridin' broncos he never had no equal on the western slope;
An' independent sort o' cuss, but true as steel to all his pals,
'Bout half-way liked an' half-way feared by all the country ranchers gals,
An' when he'd flood his inner works with cactus brier booze we found
'Twas safest to keep out o' reach o' that ol' gun he packed around.

His daily work o' punchin' cows the kid was never knowed to shirk,
He follered Injuns with a vim that showed he sort o' liked the work,
An' when we'd overtake the reds an' bump agin a nasty fight
That same young Arizony Ray 'd seem a b'lin' with delight.
His cup o' joy was allus full when he was shootin' up a town,
An' somethin' allus overtuk the man that tried to call him down;
Was dumped in jail a hundred times, but managed to git out again,
With rest the same affection fur the trail o' devilment an' sin.

One day a letter come to him, an' with it come a photygraph,
An' as he read the letter through us chaps that knowed him had to laugh
To see him cry, but changed our tune when with his head at humble poise,
He handed us the picter card an' said, "That's my ol' mother, boys."
Then come a mos' surprisin' change; Perhaps a dozen times a day
He'd read that letter through an' through in eager, lovin' sort o' way,
An' when we'd go to bunk at night it seemed to us mos' cussed odd
To see him down upon his knees a tryin' to make up with God.
—James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

TROUBLE IN THE BARNYARD

In the racket and rattle when the fowls and the cattle
In the barnyard assemble for a rally,
There was fun on the run 'till the setting of sun
As they drank rep-R-tee 'long 'ith sally.

"Oh, it takes six pecks to a bushel and a half,"
Said the buff cochin hen to the rooster;
Then the cud-chewing cow gave a lick to her calf
And the mule voted neigh—like he usester.

Then the pullet picked the teeth—in the comb the hen wore,
And the hen show'd a bill for collection,
And the little rooster crowed like a great big crower
'Cause he toted big gaffs for protection.

Next the "Dominicker" flew on the fence, where he crew;
"Oh, be mine, all me own feather duster."
But the biddy chuckled "No, oh, you gay feather boa,
Tho' I'll still toe the scratch—if I must, sir."

Next the calf made a "hunch" at the udder side, for lunch;
Then the maid with the rope said: "I'll bar you."
With his eye on the bucket when the milk shake shuck it,
He exclaimed "Oh, the strain'f! Won't it jar you?"

Then the chickens flow high to a limb next the sky,
In a tree that was tall for a reason,
For an acclimat'd "coon" couldn't climb to the moon
Though the fowls he accused of high trees-on.

When the dogs don't howl it's a disappearing fowl
That will roost on a limb that is lower,
For the chickens that snore never sneeze any more,
'Cawse the "coon" picks a quarrel that's shore.
—Phil Glenn Byrd in the Atlanta Journal.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BLOOMER COSTUME

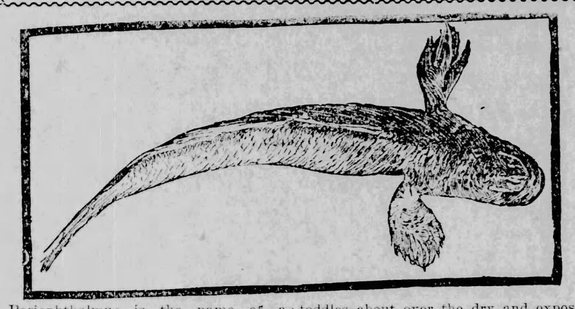
Exactly half a century has passed since Mrs Bloomer immortalized herself by suggesting that skirts be discarded in favor of a more rational style of dress, and now some of her warm admirers in England and Germany are saying that this notable event in modern history ought to be commemorated in some fitting manner. With the object of interesting the public, they are telling all they know about this remarkable woman, and have

published a portrait of her, the original of which appeared in The Lily, a monthly magazine, which was edited by Mrs. Bloomer.

It was early in 1851 that the number of the magazine containing the portrait appeared, and Mrs. Bloomer, who was then living at Seneca Falls, N. Y., was at once recognized as the champion of a new movement in favor of dress reform. The portrait of herself in her singular costume, of course, did much to bring her into public notice, and, furthermore, she took care to publish in her magazine articles by physicians, showing that the style of dress advocated by her was far more hygienic and rational than the old fashioned skirt.—New York Herald.

Gobies Discovered in Florida.

Fish That Walk on Land and Climb Trees.



Periophthalmus is the name of a strange fish that has been discovered recently in Florida waters. It is so called because its big round eyes, which "pop" remarkably can be turned in every direction, enabling the creature to look behind it and all other ways at once. More familiarly it is known as a goby, but hitherto it has not been found in the western hemisphere.

The queerest point about this fish is that it lives out of water a large part of the time. It uses its fins for walking, and employs them also as hands for climbing up on the mangrove roots which fringe low shores. Habitually, it dwells in muddy shallows, and when the tide is out it toddles about over the dry and exposed flats just as though it were a land animal. In fact, it gets its food at such times chiefly scampering over the mud in pursuit of small crabs and insects. Fiddlers are its special prey.

When Mr. Periophthalmus gets tired of hunting and finds the sun too warm, he burrows into the mud and keeps himself pleasantly moist, while waiting for the tide to rise. The specimen pictured herewith is from the Smithsonian collection of fishes, and the scientist who captured him was nearly drowned in mud while engaged in the pursuit—so excellent a runner was this finny amphibian.—New York Herald.

White House Run Cheaply.

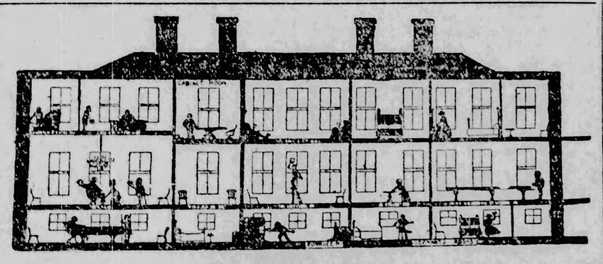
Congress Has Pared Expenses to the Lowest Point.

Mr. McKinley says that one reason why it suits him first-rate to be President for another four years is that his wife, who is half an invalid, will be during that period altogether free from domestic cares such as a married woman in private life can hardly escape. The executive mansion is run like a hotel, without the incidental publicity, and Uncle Sam does the housekeeping, everything being provided for with such completeness that the mistress of the establishment is burdened with no task or responsibility. She is not obliged to puzzle over the choice of viands for today's dinner and to-morrow's breakfast, because all of that business is attended to by a butler, who is on the government pay roll. Nor is she compelled to issue any orders to the maid servants, inasmuch as the official housekeeper overlooks them. When a banquet or reception is to be given everything is managed by a master of ceremonies, who is an army officer and an expert in the business, and even the seating of the guests is arranged by a salaried attache, who also sends out the invitations.

Of the many tasks and anxieties which oppress the every day housewife, even if she is well-to-da, not one bothers the lady of the White House. All of the beautiful bed linen and table linen, as well as the silverware and exquisite china, being government property, are cared for as such. If napkins or sheets need repairs they are mended without bothering the mistress of the mansion on the subject, and broken crockery is replaced as if by the magic of a genie-compelling lamp. She is not obliged to give any instructions about the taking up of carpets in early summer, and the housecleaning is done at proper intervals automatically, as it were. No having run down pretty badly during the civil war. In his first term Grant received $135,000 for his similar purposes, and during his second term $110,000. Congress gave Mr. Hayes $90,000 for like use, and added $110,000 more during the Garfield-Arthur term, a part of this latter sum being devoted to constructing the beautiful screen of jeweled glass which (substituted for an old wooden partition) now shuts off the great vestibule from the living quarters of the establishment. Cleveland had a chance to spend $74,000 of extra cash on the house and Benjamin Harrison put $96,000 of government money into it, outside of the regular annual appropriations.

Altogether over $700,000 has been spent for furnishing and repairing the White House up to date. Some of the extra money given to President Hayes was spent by Mrs. Hayes for much needed china. When she became mistress of the mansion she found it woefully deficient in this respect, the supply on hand being mainly a heterogeneous collection of odd dishes. So she sent to France for a set of 1,000 pieces, for which she paid $1,000, and this outfit is used at the present time for state dinners. Later Mrs. Harrison bought 496 pieces of cut glass, twenty-four dozen plates, and five dozen coffee cups, the china costing $882 and the glass $1,973. The plates were adorned with designs representing the wild flowers of this country, and each cup was ornamented in blue, with a gilt rim inside and the arms of the United States at the bottom.

When Mrs. McKinley came to the White House she brought no tableware or linen with her. In fact, no President ever brings any property to Washington, beyond clothing and a few personal belongings. The Harrison crock-



LENGTHWISE SECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

trouble about servants ever comes to her ears, and if the cook scolds or a chambermaid gives warning the matter is not brought to her attention.

The White House chambermaids and parlor maids, indeed, are men, four in number, who do their work in a highly superior manner, and get what most housewives would consider extravagant wages, $60 a month each, for their services. On special occasions, as at state dinners, they do duty as waiters. In the great, white-tiled kitchen, which has a range, like that of a hotel, with modern appliances to match, three women—a cook, an assistant cook and a scullion—are employed, and during the social season this department is under the superintendence of a French chef, engaged at a fancy salary. Two additional women work in the laundry, which has a hot-air compartment for drying clothes. But all of these under-servants are paid out of the President's private purse.

Since Mr. McKinley's first election, four years ago, congress has been holding down expenditures for the White House. It has appropriated each year $20,000 for the "care, repairing and furnishing" of the executive mansion—"to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine." This is regarded as a minimum allowance, giving no margins for extras. In addition, however, $1,800 is given annually for the pay of the butler (known officially as steward); $3,000 for fuel, $5,000 for keeping up the green-house, $2,000 for the salary of the head gardener, $6,760 for the care and lighting of the grounds, and $8,000 for "contingent expenses," which includes the keep of two horses, stationery, furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items. This makes a total of $46,560.

It is easily seen that if the President was obliged to maintain his official residence out of his salary he would have little left to live upon. As it is, with no rent to pay, fuel and lights provided, and other advantages already mentioned, his necessary expenses are relatively small, and, in effect, the stipend he received from the government is far in excess of the nominal $50,000 a year allowed him by statute. The item of "furnishing" is intended to cover only linen, crockery, etc. As for the large allowance for fuel, it is accounted for by the fact that 225 tons of coal are used annually for heating the greenhouses.

Since Mr. McKinley first became chief magistrate, however, congress has made no special grants of money for the White House such as were frequently allowed during the previous administrations. Andrew Johnson got $135,000 in this way for refurnishing, the mansion ery is used in the private dining-room, supplemented by the fragmentary remains of the Lincoln and Grant sets. The Lincoln plates have a blue border, in which are gilt stars to represent the States, while the Grant plates are ornamented with a yellow border and floral designs in the center.

The public seems to take an extraordinary interest in the smallest bit of intelligence relating to the domestic affairs of the White House. Half a dozen years ago a report was telegraphed all over the country to the effect that a mysterious order had been given to a certain firm of silverworkers for an elaborate and costly set of silverware for the Executive Mansion. It was a tremendous secret, but investigation disclosed the fact that only a gravy boat had been purchased to take the place of one which had been condemned. The condemnation of the old gravy boat gave rise to another rumor, widely published, to the effect that Mr. Cleveland had ordered a lot of the historic Dolly Madison spoons to be melted. It is worth mentioning as a fact that most of the silverware now in the White House was brought when Monroe was President. Every piece of it is marked with the American eagle and the words "President's House." Van Buren's famous gold spoons, which raised such a howl on the score of "extravagance" when they were purchased, are still in use, but, alas! they are getting white in spots, being only silver, gilded. All the rest of the metal ware is solid silver except the knives, most of which are plated, with handles of mother-of-pearl.

Through the length of the White House runs a corridor nearly twenty feet wide, save that on the lower floor it stops short at the east room, which, 80x40 feet in dimensions, extends the full width of the building. On the first floor this passageway is separated from the great vestibule by the jeweled screen already mentioned, and on either side it opens into various parlors and into the state and private dining rooms. The private dining room of the President adjoins the vestibule, though not connected with the latter, and is the most homelike apartment in the mansion, with a round extension table, leather covered mahogany chairs, a big open fireplace, and two huge mahogany sideboards, richly carved and adorned with a magnificent display of cut glass and silver.

On the other side of the corridor, and next to the east room, is the green room, papered in a delicate shade of green and with widow-hangings of pale green satin. The blue parlor adjoining is the handsomest room in the house, being oval in shape, furnished in blue and gold, its ceiling to match, the windows hung with blue satin, and the walls covered with blue silk. Along the border of the frieze are clusters of incandescent lights, which give a charming illumination. Opening into the blue room is the red room, which affords an exit to the balcony, where the occupants of the White House sometimes sit on summer evenings. President Grant, in his day, loved to smoke a cigar there with his cronies.

Just opposite the private dining-room is an electric elevator (always used by Mrs. McKinley), which until recently was an obsolete affair run by hydraulic power, having been put in for the benefit of Grandma Garfield. A broad stairway ascends to the second story, where the corridorn lighted by a stained-glass skylight, is utilized as a sitting-room, being made cozy and comfortable with portieres, rugs, and easy chairs. This part of the passageway, into which the bedrooms open, is cut off by a partition from the office quarters, which occupy the east end of the second floor, and thus privacy for the President's family is secured.

Mrs. McKinley has at her disposal only five bedrooms, a dining-room, a sitting-room, and a parlor. The parlor is the red room, which custom sets aside for family use, the blue, green, and east rooms being utilized for reception purposes only. Lincoln and Grant slept in the red room, and the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII.) occupied it when he visited the White House during the Buchanan administration. The mansion has seven bathrooms, and the one attached to Mrs. McKinley's sleeping apartment possesses two tubs. Soap is furnished at Uncle Sam's expense, and the towels, which are almost as big as small tablecloths, are labeled "President's House."—Chicago Tribune.

President Diaz a Fine Orator.

In his admirable and eloquent speeches delivered at Puebla, President Diaz revealed himself as an orator. His diction was correct, and his choice of words evinced thought. Especially was his speech at the unveiling of the Franco-Mexican monument notable; it was characterized by deep feeling embodied in noble and fitting words. Although the President has for several years been a pleasing and forceful speaker, his brief orations at Puebla surprised his friends. Like General Grant, he is becoming, in his later years, an effective public speaker. And also like his friend, the American commander, does General Diaz condense his meaning into relatively few words. In this the soldier becomes manifest. The profession of arms does not conduce to loquacity.—Mexican Herald.

WE MUST HAVE AN ISTHMIAN CANAL!

No Matter How Great the Cost, It Is a Necessity.

The amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty is dead. Great Britain objects to the Senate amendments, which gave us the right to fortify and defend the canal, and, in fact, would have made it really a part of our own coast-line. The old Clayton-Bulwer convention, made in 1850, remains in force. That treaty binds the two nations that "neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over said ship canal"—in Nicaragua; nor to "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America."

But the isthmus of Panama is not Central America. The United States can acquire the Panama canal, complete and fortify it—if Colombia gives consent—without consulting England.

Probably, if she found we were going to do this, England would be willing to let us do as we please with the Nicaraguan ditch, if we should grant concessions to her somewhere else—in Alaska, for instance. And all of Alaska will never be worth so much to us as will a canal across the isthmus.

Whether it be across Nicaragua or Panama, Uncle Sam must have a canal between the oceans.

This is so vital that the facts only need to be brought home to the American people to make each and every one of them unite in demanding that this work shall be constructed without loss of time.

First, let the reader fix firmly in his mind that transportation by water, for long distances, is enormously cheaper than by rail. Then, too, there can be no commerce beyond a point where the cost of transportation is as great as the value of the cargo in that market. This latter consideration limits the area of distribution of many products.

For instance, coal for the Alabama mines can be placed on ship board at Mobile for $1.25 to $1.50 a ton. The coal found on the Pacific coast is inferior in quality, and high-priced—$8 to $9 a ton. But it is not profitable to ship Alabama coal around Cape Horn. The transportation cost is too great. Had we an isthmian canal, Alabama would supply the entire Pacific coast with her splendid fuel. Washington and Oregon contain magnificent forests, but it is not profitable to ship it around to the Atlantic coast. Had we the canal, lumbermen estimate that $2 would be added to the present value of every 1,000 feet of lumber now standing in those forests—which would mean an increase in value of $350,000,000 in Washington alone. Pacific coast wheat is sent by vessel to Europe, but it takes a four months' voyage. The possibility —nay, probability—of changes in the markets makes a shipment purely speculative. With the canal, it would at once develop into a permanent trade.

The lesson is that the canal will not only facilitate, promote and cheapen existing commerce, but it will create a vast new commerce.

Let us examine the shortening which an isthmian canal will make in the distance.

Note the map above—especially the way in which South America projects to the eastward, as compared with North America. The two meridians of 70 and 80 degrees west of Greenwich are laid down, for purposes of comparison. Note that Valparaiso—the largest port on the western coast of South America—is directly south of Boston and New York. This eastward projection of South America makes Liverpool nearer by vessel to any point on the Pacific coast than is New York, or any other of our Atlantic ports. The rich trade of the western coasts of the countries to the south of us, therefore, goes to Europe rather than to us. To be exact, New York is 150 miles further from Capt Horn than is Liverpool.

Build the canal, and the conditions will be reversed. The distances will then be let us do as we please with the Nicaraguan ditch, if we should grant concessions to her somewhere else—in Alaska, for instance. And all of Alaska will never be worth so much to us as will a canal across the isthmus.

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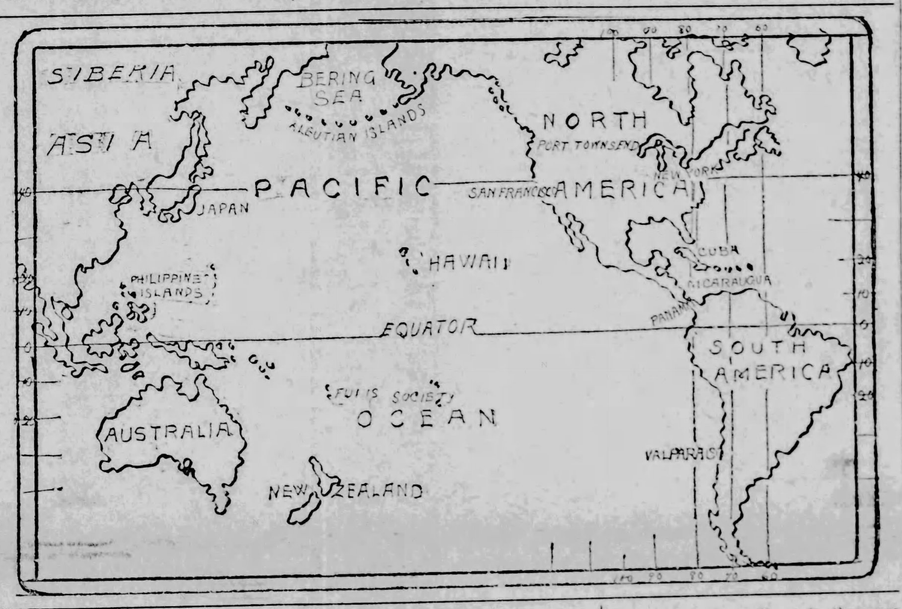


from 2,700 to 3,500 miles shorter to New York than to Liverpool. The ports of the South will have a still greater advantage. New Orleans is over 700 miles nearer the canal than is New York.

But let us look to the westward across the Pacific, the greatest market in the world not yet exploited. New York is 2,000 miles further from Gibraltar than is Liverpool. Hence, for all commerce via the Suez canal—now the shortest water route—Liverpool has that much advantage. Cut the isthmian canal, and again the conditions are reversed, and made in our favor. Manila is 10,662 miles from New York via the Nicaragua route; it is 11,534 from Liverpool via the Suez canal. A vessel from New York can reach Honolulu by Nicaragua in 6,417 miles, while one from Liverpool via Suez must travel 9,167 miles. To Auckland is but 8,462 miles from New York, but 11,210 from Liverpool; to Melbourne, 10,000 and 11,000 miles, respectively.

As vessel routes exist to-day, the Pacific is an English sea, commercially speaking. True, if San Francisco and Puget Sound were our great export points, we would be nearer than Liverpool to the marts of Oriental traffic; but our manufacturing is done in the eastern fourth of the width of the United States, and railway transportation is too costly to send cargoes across the wide continent and thence by vessel. It is only the smaller number of articles that can compete with English goods under that handicap.

But cut either the Nicaragua or the Panama canal, and the trade condition is put in our favor. New York is 2,748 miles nearer the eastern end of the proposed Nicaragua route than is Liverpool. With the canal, she would be one day's voyage nearer Shanghai, about 1,000 miles nearer to the ports of North China, and from 850 to 2,700 miles nearer to the principal parts of the central and western Pacific. The advantage the canal will give us will make the Pacific an American ocean, so far as trade is concerned.

The commerce on the Pacific reaches 300 millions of people. They imported a total of over one billion dollars' worth of goods in 1898. This is but a small fraction of the mighty commerce which the Pacific will bear in a few years. Whatever may happen to China, as to her government or territory, her 400,000,000 of people will remain. Her government is feeble and antiquated. It may be swept away, and a new control put in its place; but the teeming millions will still be there. Recent events have awakened them as nothing else could. They are realizing that Western civilization transformed Japan, and they desire a similar transformation. Their commercial demands are just beginning. They will grow enormously within the next few years. The lion's share of China's trade will be ours if the canal is built.

The construction of the Suez canal gave to England an immense trade advantage over us. As has been demonstrated above, the construction of an isthmian canal will reverse present conditions, and give to us the advantage. It will bring western South America's trade to our doors. It will make the Pacific an American sea. The mighty westward march of empire has at last reached that ocean, and the close of the twentieth century will see it the great highway of the world's commerce, as the Atlantic was in the century just past.

Many more details could be given, but they would make this article too long. The salient facts have been presented, with one exception—the enormous increase of population that is now to come to tropical lands. The progress of civilization and power has been along a belt in the north temperate zone. It has spanned the world, and now it must find another area. The frigid zone presents no opportunity. The tropical regions do. All the warm countries of the world are next to feel the impulse of progress. An increasing share of the surplus population of the north temperate zone will be directed to these lands of sun, where the soil yields two and even more crops a year, and their abundance is phenomenal. Manufactures will, for various reasons, too long to detail here, remain in cooler climes, but the tropics will be the seat of the world's agriculture.

We must have an isthmian canal. No matter how much it may cost, we will recoup that many times over, by the enormous market it will furnish us.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

EXTRAORDINARY HEADDRESS

Not many travelers go to Bosnia, but there is a young man in a large Berlin millinery establishment who had the good fortune to go there a few weeks

ago, and who has now returned to the German capital with a curious memento of his journey. At first he thought the country rather dull, but one day, as he was strolling through Srebrenica, near the Servian border, he saw an object in which he at once became deeply interested.

This was a cap, or hat, of extraordinary shape and construction, and it was worn by a comely farmer's wife. The German followed the woman at a respectful distance, and the more he studied her strange headgear the more his instincts as a sartorial artist convinced him that by a little deft colors it could be transformed into a hat that would delight the most fastidious lady in Berlin.

That very evening, therefore, he obtained a sample cap and examined it closely. He found that its foundation was of straw, and that on it was built an amazing and gorgeous superstructure of cocks' and peacocks' feathers. In front, too, was a small framed mirror and round it were several silver coins and two of gold.

Next day he made further inquiries and learned that sometimes the foundation is an ordinary fez instead of straw; that an embroidered kerchief is invariably worn with the cap, falling down from it at the back, so as to protect the neck, and that the headgear was introduced from Servia into Bosnia about twenty years ago. What surprised him most, however, was to learn that it is only married women who wear this cap, and that it is their fixed rule to strip it of all its feathers after they are married one year, and thenceforth to wear only the foundation of straw or a plain fez.

With three or four Bosnian caps carefully packed in handboxes he returned to work, and now his firm is anxiously debating whether it would be possible to model from this picturesque headgear hats that would commend themselves to the fashionable women of Berlin.—New York Herald.

LADY CURZON'S TAME RHINOCEROSES

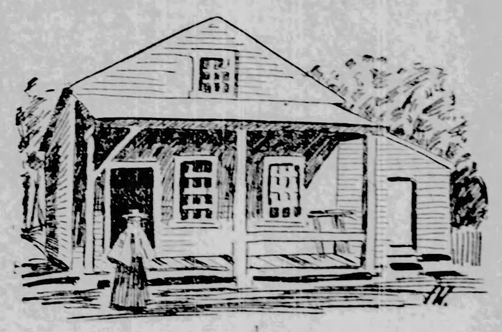
Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, accompanied by his American wife, has been making a triumphal progress through India. Two harnessed rhinoceroses, ridden by postillions, were among the processional steeds with which Lord Curzon was greeted by the Nawab of Junagadh, in Kathiawar. The rhinoceros is a very favorite beast of luxury with eastern potentates and frequently figures in the accounts of Indian spectacular fights of wild beasts, though it is recorded that as a gladiator the rhinoceros is apt to be disappointing, preferring to grub about in the arena for food to paying attention to the business in hand. The only thing which he is always ready to attack appears to be a man.

No Use.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the magistrate of the man accused of theft.

"What's the use o' me sayin' 'Not guilty'?" I said that last time an' you wouldn't b'lieve me!"—New York World.

CHEROKEE "WHITE HOUSE" IN INDIAN TERRITORY



The first dwelling built in Tahlequah after the Cherokees were moved to the Indian territory, although in a somewhat dilapidated condition, is still occupied. The house was built in 1830, and for many years was the "executive residence" of the chief of the tribe. In those days the Cherokees furnished their chief with a house.

The building is a story and a half high, and has three rooms downstairs, with one room in the attic. The first story is built of logs, while the gables and the kitchen are enclosed in coarse boards. The lumber for the house was hauled over 100 miles.

The house now is 71 years old. A Cherokee chief must provide his own home now.

Many thrilling incidents have occurred in and around this old house. In the early days the Cherokees always had troubles of their own. If they couldn't stir up trouble with other tribes, they would start something among themselves.

There was at all times a faction "against the government." Dark plots were continually being hatched to overthrow the government and to start some other fellows up in business. It was in this house that all plans were laid by the chief and his advisers to put down the insurrections.

One time in the early '40s, so the older Indians here say, the chief issued an order compelling his subjects to go to work and each raise a certain amount of corn. An insurrection arose at once. An order to go to work would start an insurrection among Indians quicker than anything else.

The insurgents organized and surrounded the chiefs home and kept him a prisoner for several days. He was finally starved out and yielded. The order was rescinded.—Kansas City Journal.

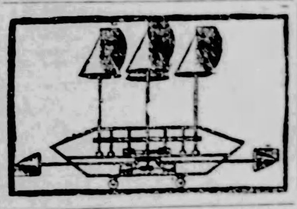
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY BALLOON

European aeronauts are just now talking a great deal of a very novel airship, which has been constructed by MM. Filippi, of Bizerta, and Maeler, of Tunis, and are wondering whether it will really do all that they claim for it. They maintain boldly that their airship can be uplifted and made to move in any desired direction by means of atmospheric pressure.

"Our balloon," they say, "will be entirely at our command after the atmosphere has been artificially rarefied in front of it."

Their invention in no way resembles an ordinary balloon. It is shaped like a skiff, on which are several masts. On the summit of each mast is a cone, and this is surmounted by a small wing. A machine causes the cones to turn, and their rotation, it is said, is bound to create an impulse under the airship which will necessarily send it upward. In the front and rear of the skiff there are also revolving cones, which are designed to rarefy the air and thus prevent the balloon from stopping.

That this is a most plausible theory all scientists admit, but some among them insist that no balloon constructed on this principal will ever be able to travel through the air. Thus M. Henri de Parville says: "MM. Filippi and Maeler are merely wasting their time. A dozen years ago M. Puskas, a well-known scientist, came and told me that he had at last invented a perfect balloon. I asked him what the principal was and he said atmospheric pressure. I pointed out many objections to it, but he went ahead, and



in a short time he had built a 90-foot balloon, at a cost of 20,000 francs.

"He was more enthusiastic than ever, but somehow he never succeeded in getting his balloon off the ground, and he died in Vienna without accomplishing his object. Now, this Puskas balloon was designed on exactly the same principles as the one constructed by Messrs. Filippi and Maeler."

"The idea is certainly ingenious," says M. A. de Cunha, "but at the same time this would be a very dangerous airship, for the reason that a machine is used for the purpose of keeping it in the air and in motion, and if this machine were to break a calamity would surely occur."

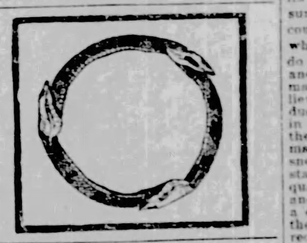
Others, on the contrary, are confident that the new airship will travel speedily and safely through the air, and both they and those who disagree with them are waiting anxiously for the first test of the airship which will be made near Paris at an early date.—New York Herald.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THIS OCCURRED?

Can you tell what would happen if three snakes began to swallow each other, tail first, all swallowing at the same rate?

What would be left? Would it be three heads?

Or one snake?



Or a ball of snake?
Or merely one head?
Would anything at all be left? What is your solution of the problem?—New York Herald.

Followed Instructions.

In a drug store not many hundred yards from the capitol is employed a clerk who, on to-morrow night, will have been just three weeks learning how to mix soda, in anticipation of the summer rush of business in that particular line. He is an apt student of things pertaining to the drug business, says the Albany Journal, and according to his employer he does just as he is told. His employer told him when he came to work that if anybody ever asked for anything that he didn't keep he was to say, "We're just out of it, but we have something just as good." The young man caught on exactly. Yesterday afternoon a young woman entered the store and inquired of the new clerk:

"Have you any postage stamps?"

"No, ma'am, we're just out of postage stamps, but we have something just as good."

MENCARRYING A RELIC OF FEUDALISM

It is now asserted that we men carry about with us daily a relic of feudalism. This consists of the two buttons on the back of our coats. Those buttons, it has long been known, are useless for any

practical purpose. Certainly they are not decorative. Why, therefore, are they there?

The philosophers who have been investigating this subject assert that these two buttons come down to us from the sword-bearing age. They were placed at the back of the coat for the purpose of supporting a belt. The belt, with its sword, has long since disappeared, but the buttons remain.—New York Herald.

SMALLEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD

Mention has lately been made of the miniature railroad on the estate of the Duke of Westminster—serving only the duke's pleasure. But few people have heard of a similar road with gauge narrower, the rails being only 15 inches

apart, and which is in every day use for practical purposes at Duffieldband, England, says the New York Herald.

Over this baby railroad more than five thousand tons are transported annually. Its engines, weighing only 2½ tons, deserve special mention, being by doubt the smallest locomotives employed for business purposes.

GOAT MILK IN ATHENS.

Nor do all the men who sell milk and its various products lie in bed till the sunrises, says Scribner's. There are a couple of European dairies in Athens, whose proprietors keep cows; but they do business mostly with the foreigners, and with those Greeks who ape foreign manners. Your genuine Athenian believes the goat to be the proper milk-producing animal, and he regards the cow in this connection as we Americans do the mare. The milkman takes his animals with him, jangling their bells and sneezing. "Gala!" he shouts, a quite startling cry with a "g" whose guttural quality is unattainable by adult learners and usually unperceived by them. When a customer comes to the door, he strips the desired quantity into the proffered receptacle before her vigilant eyes, selecting one of the goats and paying no attention to the others, who understands the business as well as he does. Patiently they stand about, chewing the cud or resting on contiguous doorsteps. When their master leaves on they arise and follow more faithful than dogs. The obvious and well-nigh overpowering temptation to which the milkman is subjected affects him in Greece as in America. In Greece, it is taken for granted that he cannot resist, and he is therefore obliged to take his animals with him. But even thus he is not above suspicion, for they tell of a rubber water bag carried inside the coat and provided with a tube reaching to the palm of the hand. Each time the milkman closes his hand over the udder he presses the bag between his arm and his body.

Smart Woman.

"Mrs. Blithe seems to be very popular with the gentlemen. They all seem anxious to have a word with her. Is she a brilliant conversationalist?"

"No; she is not a brilliant conversationalist, but she makes every man think he is."—Leslie's Weekly.

BRONZE STATUE TO NICOT

France Will Honor Man Who First Utilized Tobacco.

Best Qualities Produced in the United States and Near-by Islands.

The French government last week appropriated funds for the erection of a handsome statue in bronze of Jean Nicot, whose name is immortalized in connection with tobacco, says the Baltimore Sun. The statue is to be erected in front of the principal government tobacco factory in Paris, and will no doubt revive the old controversy between the lovers and haters of the weed, which has been carried on ever since Europeans, as a result of the discovery of America, were introduced to the pleasures and perils of the pipe. The use of tobacco is now so universal among European peoples and peoples of European origin that it scarcely seems possible that prior to 1586 no European had ever used tobacco. Nicot, it is quite certain, did not introduce it into Europe, and his claim to be regarded as the originator of either the cultivation or the smoking of tobacco in Europe rests upon very weak foundations.

The tobacco plant itself was first brought to the continent of Europe in 1588 by Francisco Fernandes, who had been sent by Philip II of Spain to investigate the products of Mexico. From Spain some seeds of the plant were sent to Portugal, and Jean Nicot, who was the French ambassador to the latter country at the time, secured some of them and sent them to the French Queen Catherine De Medici. Nicot made a study of the plant, and was instrumental in spreading a knowledge of its qualities and the methods of its cultivation.

All tobacco plants, of which there are about fifty varieties, are grouped by scientists under the name of nicotiana, and in the analyses made in the French state tobacco factries the distinctive element in tobacco was given the name of nicotine. This term having been universally adopted, Nicot's fame is secure for all time to come, though, in fact, tobacco-smoking would have been just as universal to-day if he had never lived. The habit of smoking was initiated in England by Ralph Lane, the first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake, who carried with them to England in 1586 the implements and materials of tobacco smoking, which they presented to Sir Walter Raleigh. Governor Lane is believed to have been the first Englishman to smoke, and Raleigh the second. It is recorded of the latter that "he tooke a pipe of tobacco a little before he went to the scaffolde." The courtiers of Queen Elizabeth caught the habit from Raleigh, and within 50 years smoking had become general in England and all over Europe.

The cultivation of tobacco is carried on only in countries that lie within the tropical or temperate zones. It flourishes in very dissimilar climates, but it thrives best in regions where the mean temperature is not less than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and where there are no early autumnal frosts. The finest qualities are produced only in tropical lands with comparatively dry climates. All the species of nicotiana except two are of American origin. Botanists divide them into two groups, one of which is characterized by an elongated corolla tube, red in color, the plants whereof grow to a height of from five to seven feet, the stalks having no branches, while the other has a swollen corolla tube of a greenish-yellow color and a stalk with many branches, which grow to a height of from two to not over five feet.

Of the first group our Virginia tobacco is the leading type, and of the second the familiar type is the green tobacco of Brazil and the East Indies. These two species of tobacco, of which there are many varieties, and the Persian tobacco are the only raw material of the tobaccos in common use.

In nearly all European countries tobacco is cultivated and manufactured under state supervision and as a leading source of public revenue. It is a state monopoly in France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain, and in other countries it is subject to state regulation and heavy excise duties. It is a curious fact that in England the cultivation of tobacco as a crop is prohibited by a tax so high on every acre sown with tobacco seed that no Englishman could afford to grow it except, as Joseph Chamberlain grows orchids, as an expensive fad. The origin of this prohibition is still more curious. It originated in the reign of Charles II, in parliament passed a law forbidding the growth of tobacco in England for the express purpose of encouraging trade with the new colony of Virginia. Nowadays, when the height of statesmanship is supposed to be reached by passing tariff laws intended to kill the industries of other nations with whom we trade, it seems almost beyond belief that in the unenlightened age of Charles II. they should yet have had sense enough to see that if they were to build up trade with Virginia they must needs give Virginia a chance to produce something to trade with.

The production of tobacco in the United States is now about 725,000,000 pounds annually, of which about one-half is consumed by our own people and one-half exported. Some idea of the rapid increase alike in the world's production and consumption of tobacco is gathered from the fact that the production of the United States alone has been almost doubled since 1870. The consumption in all countries of which we have any statistics has steadily increased. Our British cousins are not so devoted to the weed as ourselves. Tobacco-chewing is almost unknown among them and as smokers they are comparatively moderate. Nevertheless the Britons are now consuming about thirty-two ounces of tobacco per capita annually, which is just about double the per capita allowance of the Britons of 1850. The yearly consumption of the weed in this country is now nearly seventy-six ounces per capita.

With Spain out of Cuba whose tobacco furnishes the finest quality of cigars in the world, and our flag over the Philippines, the home of the celebrated Manila cheroots and cigars, the United States would seem to have commercial control of all the best tobacco-growing soils in the world. Up to the present time, however, possibly because the Cubans and Filipinos have been too much absorbed in arguing with us about their future to give attention to their tobacco crops, our supply of Havanas and Manilas seem to be poorer in quality and higher in price than ever before. When they get once more upon a firm peace footing we may expect to find our nicotine temptations greatly increased.

A Slight Misprint.

"Well, that's enough to try the patience of Job," exclaimed the village minister, as he threw aside the local paper.

"Last Sunday I preached from the text, 'Be ye therefore steadfast,' answered the good man, "but the printer makes it read, 'Be ye there for breakfast.'"—Glasgow Times.

After Death.

Towne—So he's really dead. Well, he made a hard fight, if ever a man had an iron will he was the man.

Browne—Yes, but I'll bet the lawyers will break it.—Philadelphia Press.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in other sex, of any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

Building

Requires a foundation. That is just as true of the building up of the body as of the building of a house. The foundation of a strong body is a strong stomach. No man can be stronger than his stomach. A weak stomach means a weak man.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food which is eaten. Thus it builds up the body and restores strength in the only way known to Nature or to science—by digested and assimilated food.

"While living in Charlotte, N. C., your medicine cured me of asthma and nasal catarrh of ten years' standing," writes J. L. Lumsden, Esq., of 231 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. "At that time life was a burden to me, and after spending hundreds of dollars under numerous doctors I was dying by inches. I weighed only 131 pounds. In twenty days after I commenced your treatment I was well of both troubles, and in six months I weighed 170 pounds, and was in perfect health. I have never felt the slightest symptom of either since. Am sixty-five years old and in perfect health, and weigh 180 pounds. No money could repay you for what you did for me. I would not return to the condition I was in, in October, 1872, for Rockefeller's wealth."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of the "Discovery," when a laxative is required.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have reached The Blade from the publishers named:

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York.

The Thirteen Colonies, by Helen Ainslie Smith, is a work of two volumes, giving a record of each of the thirteen colonies, from its settlement until the Declaration of Independence.

Dwellers in the Hills, is a novel by Melville D. Post, the scenes laid in the old-time West Virginia cattle country. It is strong, original and full of action.

Another Englishwoman's Love Letters, by Barry Pain, is burlesque on the famous earlier work, which created such a furore.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Prince Rupert, the Buccaneer, by Cutcliffe Hyne, is an English romance of the time of Cromwell, and a tale of savage deeds by savage men.

A Maryland Manor, by Frederick Emory, is a story of the South, with a genuine old-time plot, and with charming glimpses of the old Southern aristocracy.

Your Uncle Lew, by Charles Reginald Sherlock, is a novel which reminds one of David Harum, but it is an excellent story, well worth reading.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth ave., New York:

Stage Reminiscences of Mrs. Gilbert, by Charlotte M. Martin, is a most interesting book of reminiscences of one of the prime favorites of the American stage.

Under Tops'ls and Tents, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, is a book narrating the author's varied experiences. Mr. Brady served in both army and navy, is widely known as an historical novelist, and is an archdeacon in the Episcopal church.

Crucial Instances, by Edith Wharton, is a group of seven excellent stories, so extraordinary in execution that they must be read to be appreciated.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Up From Slavery is the autobiography of Booker T. Washington, the foremost educator among colored people in the world.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and 35th st., New York:

Souls of Passage, by Amelia E. Barr, is a romance of Scotland of nearly a century ago, and a book of sustained interest.

From Brentano's, 28 Union Square, New York:

The Fourth Estate by A. Palacio Valdes, is a translation of his novel from the original Spanish. It gives a good picture of Spanish village life.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

Robert Annys: Poor Priest, a historical novel by Anna Nathan Myer, is a tale of the first revolt in England against arrogant aristocracy and the Catholic church.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

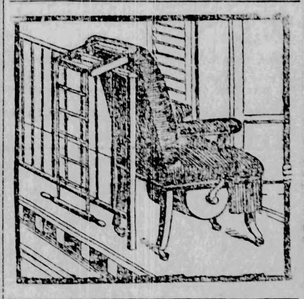
From a Swedish Homestead is a volume of stories by Selma Logerlof, translated by Jessie Brochner. They are very pleasant reading.

Antikamnia is largely used and prescribed as a pain reliever in the treatment of headache neuralgia and rheumatism. It is put up in five-grain tablets and is not disagreeable to take. All druggists dispense them and every household should be sure to have a dozen tablets in the medicine box.

EASY CHAIR COMBINED WITH FIRE ESCAPE

Of the many devices invented to facilitate escape from fire in the absence of fire escapes or where it might prove difficult to reach such fixed fire escapes, a new invention deserves notice.

It is simple enough, consisting of a heavy arm chair and a strong rope ladder



wound on a drum underneath the seat. The rope is of wire and the steps are steel bars. By rolling the chair to a window or moving it out on the balcony and unwinding the ladder escape can speedily be provided for.—New York Herald.

The Oleomargarine Swindle.

The oleomargarine business is perfectly legitimate as long as it is conducted as an oleomargarine business, and not as a butter business. Any man has a right to make oleomargarine provided he disposes of it as oleomargarine, and any one has a right to buy and eat oleomargarine if he chooses. We may criticise his taste, but the regulation of taste is not within the scope of the law-making power. It is when the consumer, who wishes butter, buys butter and pays for butter that the protection of that power is needed. It is an outrageous swindle that oleomargarine instead of butter is given him, and the swindlers should be summarily and effectively dealt with by the law.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Libel on True Sport.

The movement that began in New York to stop trap shooting should be taken up and put through by every state in the union. It is a cheap and disgusting libel on true sport, and it is not impossible that existing legislation against cruelty to animals would suffice, if tested, but it is a matter in which no doubt should be tolerated.—Detroit Free Press.

FARMER SEEKS A CHEST OF GOLD

Digging Up a 160-Acre Farm to Find a Gambler's Wealth.

Alvin Trayler, a prosperous farmer living a few miles from Petersburg, Pike county, Ind., has begun the task of turning up the soil of a 160-acre tract of land to a depth of three feet and now has about twenty men employed for the purpose. He is convinced that a treasure of twenty-dollar gold pieces is hidden there and other attempts to find it having failed, he is going over the whole tract.

Many years ago Carl Schurman, a Mississippi River gambler, purchased the tract and paid for it in $20 gold pieces. Among the articles that he brought over from Evansville was a heavy chest bound with iron and believed to contain gold. He lived alone much of the time. What surplus corn, wheat and other farm products he raised were sold to the neighbors and it was believed he was thus adding always to his hidden wealth.

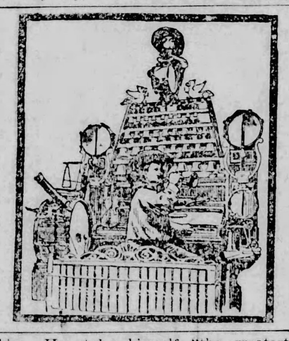
Trayler befriended him and nursed him in his last illness. After his death among his effects was a letter to Trayler, in which he said that he had no heirs and he desired Trayler to accept the farm in return for many acts of kindness. The letter was accepted as a will and Trayler came into possession of the farm and the few articles of furniture that the cabin contained.

Within a month the floors of the cabin had been taken up and the search for the gold began, but the efforts were unrewarded. Then the circle of investigation was widened and the yard and the barn lot were dug over without finding the longed-for wealth.

Many expedients have been resorted to in the hope of locating the treasure. One night Trayler would go to the cabin, note the position of a certain star and draw an imaginary line from it to the earth. Then he would note the position of another star, draw another line and where these lines crossed he would dig for the hidden chest. He believed that Schurman adopted some such method for placing the gold in safety, but, of course, the difficulty consists of finding out what particular stars were used and at what particular time of the night Schurman made the deposit in mother earth. Not being able to discover these, Trayler has finally determined to dig the whole farm over, and is confident that the search will now be rewarded by finding the chest of gold.

THIS MAN CHALLENGES THE WHOLE WORLD

Challenging the whole world, M. Malboech, a musician who has recently been attracting attention in the cities of the Continent, says that he will pay $2,000 to anybody who succeeds in imitating



him. He styles himself "the greatest artist in the world."

This extraordinary man is capable of playing as many as thirteen instruments—the piano, cornet a piston, clarinet, violin, a chime of 40 bells, the base drum, cymbals, triangles, two kettledrums, tabor and castanets.

By means of his hands he plays either the piano or the clarionet and piano at the same time, but more generally the cornet a piston and piano. The left hand, used for the latter instrument, actuates the chimes also. The secondary instruments are played through the pressure of the feet upon pedals.

These multiple occupations do not prevent the artist, while playing the cornet, from smoking his pipe. This is a feat that it is impossible to see accomplished every day. He correctly executes pieces that are often difficult, and, when a person closes his eyes, he would be willing to affirm that he was present at a concert given by a dozen people, so great is the volume of sound produced. The execution is sometimes fantastical, as, for example, when a gun is fired to terminate certain scores a la Berlioz or a la Wagner.

Malboech himself superintended the installation of his orchestra and arranged the different parts of it. Although the artist, who is a native of Holland, is but 40 years of age, he has traveled over nearly the entire world.—New York Herald.

When It Pays to Be an Autocrat.

The Russian court jester was trying to do his best to cheer up his imperial master.

"If you were the dean of the college of czars," he playfully remarked, "what would you then become?"

The czar looked at the jester coldly.

"Well, what?" he asked.

"A-a czar-dean, your majesty, of course."

The czar scowled.

"You have a pretty fair wit—for the Siberian frontier," he said. "Away with him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Quotation.

"Is it not worthy of remark," said I, "that great troubles or distresses in one part of the world so readily command succor from all other portions of the globe?"

"It is, indeed," replied Mr. Whiffletree; "as the poet truly says, 'one touch of the milk of human kindness makes the whole world kin.'" — Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TIME WAS UP.

It Was Quit Coffee or Die.

When a woman is brought to the edge of the grave by poisoning from the drinking of ordinary coffee day by day, and is then made a well woman by leaving it off, her experience is worth something to others that are poisoned in various ways from the same habit.

Mrs. Jeannette B. Brown, 100 Minor St., New Haven, Conn., says: "Four years ago my life hung on a very slender thread with liver, kidney and heart trouble, and a very severe form of rheumatism. I was confined to bed with hands, wrists, feet and ankles so badly swollen that they bore no resemblance to parts of the human body. I had frequent sinking spells from heart weakness when I was thought to be dying and sometimes thought to be dead. My doctor, one of the directors of the State Hospital, a very successful man in his profession, told me to stop drinking coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, as he said coffee was the primary cause of my trouble.

I took his advice at once and discontinued medicines. Slowly the swelling disappeared, and the rheumatism left me, the sinking spells became less frequent, and I got out of bed and around the house. I was completely cured but it required some time.

For the past three years I have been a perfectly strong, healthy woman, sleep well, with good appetite, good color, active and energetic.

It is a great pleasure to testify to Postum that has made me a well woman again. I have many friends here and in other parts of the state who are using Postum Food Coffee regularly, and I know to their very great benefit."

Blood Poison Cured Free

The Remedy is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was full of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2470 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

Well Known Names

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Lee, who was the British military attache with our army in Cuba during the war with Spain, expressed the conviction not long ago that the American soldier was superior to the soldier of any other nation. Now, in commenting on Funston's capture of Aguinaldo, Colonel Lee asserts that there is probably no army in the world other than the American that could produce such a combination of ingenuity and daring as this Kansas officer.

General Baden-Powell is acquiring the position so long held by Mr. Gladstone as a writer of pleasant letters to all and sundry, but especially to literary folk. He has just sent a charming note to Mrs. Mayne Reid acknowledging the receipt of a copy of her recently published biography of her husband, poor, brilliant Captain Mayne Reid. In the course of it he says: "I shall read the book with the greatest interest, since he, in his writings, was one of my earlier instructors—and always my favorite author." This amounts to an admission that "B.-P." gained many of his first ideas of scouting from the stories of an adventurous Irishman, whose own life was as romantic and exciting as the lurid plot of any of his novels.

In his speech in congress, answering Senator Hale's conciliatory effort in behalf of the subsidy bill, Senator Tillman indulged in a picturesque metaphor which was received with applause by every one on the floor. When Senator Hale found that his arguments were falling flat, he lost his temper and said one or two rather unkind things, at one time hinting that if Tillman wanted time to fulminate against the bill he might have it.

"Fulminate?" snapped out Tillman; "does the gentleman from Maine take me for a box of matches or a gun-cap? Perhaps it is a flash of lightning, and if it is, let me tell him that I want plenty of time to grow some forks. I don't want to spend all my time making common sheet lightning."

The oldest duly qualified physician in the world resides at Carlsbad in the person of Gallus Ritter von Hochberger, M. D., imperial and royal counsellor of the Austrian court. He was born on October 15, 1803, and, therefore, is 97 years old. He has been in practice for 71 years, and still gives medical advice.

Minister Wu Ting-fang had an amusing experience with the college girls at Beecher Hall, Chicago. "What is your name?" he asked of the head of the hall as he crossed the threshold. "Miss Wallace? You are not married? How many girls have you here? Why do you keep them in one building together? Why do you shut out those young men (as Professor Laughlin closed the door on the men students)? Is this a convent? Do the girls learn? What do they study? Do they make good wives? How old are they?"

The interrogatory eloquence was cut short by the dormitory yell which suddenly burst from half a hundred feminine throats.

"B-double e-c-h-e-r, B-double e-c-h-e-r, B-double e-c-h-e-r, Beecher?" The cheer ended in a shrill treble and was followed by nine "Rahs" for "Mr. Wu."

"Oh!" exclaimed the minister, taken aback. "The girls—do they yell? Do they play football, too?"

At St. Petersburg the betrothal has been officially announced of the Grand Duchess Olga, sister of Czar Nicholas II., to Duke Peter of Oldenburg. The Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna is the second daughter and youngest child of the late Czar Alexander III. She is not yet nineteen years of age and is a niece of Queen Alexandra. Duke Peter Frederick George of Oldenburg is in his 33d year. He is a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg and is related to the imperial family of Russia through his mother, who is a Romanoff princess and Duchess of Leuchtenburg.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

COMING.

The days are getting longer now,
The sun is lower hung;
Soon song-birds will be telling us
That gentle spring's been sprung.

A HINT TO INVENTORS.

Inventor—What is most needed in modern warfare?

General—Portable trenches.

NOT COUNTRY ETIQUETTE.

Farmer Greene (with New York paper)—Gee-whizz! Sary, just look at that list uv weddin's in New York fer only one day.

His Elderly Daughter—Huh! No wonder! I read that the brazen girls down there ask the fellers to call first.

A CHANCE TO GET ACQUAINTED.

Parke—Wigsson married a widow, didn't he?

Lane—Yes.

Parke—I wonder how he likes her former husband?

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.

Teacher—Why, if a pint of milk costs 5 cents, a quart will cost 10 and a gallon 40 cents.

Little Girl—Oh, no! They always give it to you for less when you take a larger quantity.

BUILT HOUSE OVER HIS WIFE'S GRAVE

Colonel Elijah De Board, of Gilmer county, Ga., is probably the only man in the United States whose home is over a grave. This unusual habitation is not due to eccentricity or for the purpose of attracting notoriety, but is simply a case of loyal devotion shown in a visible way to the memory of his wife.

The recent loss of his partner in life affected him deeply, since which time he has become a recluse. His devotion has been carried to an extreme, it is thought by his neighbors, as he has given up living in his large home and has just built a house on the spot where his beloved wife rests, on the beautiful mountain side near his home. The structure is a small, but substantial octagon of stone, and on the iron opening into the single room is the following inscription: "One in life, and one in death."

In the right hand corner is the grave of his wife, while a secondary space nearby he has reserved for himself, where, at the end, he can find repose.

Around the windows flowers have been planted, and the venerable patriarch spends the days in beautifying the surroundings of his strange home.

On the anniversary of her death, with the assistance of a local pastor, the funeral ceremony is repeated. The colonel has turned a deaf ear to numerous entreaties of his friends to give up his solitary abode, as he has expressed the desire to spend the remainder of his days in his tomblike structure.—New York Herald.

MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

She was a dear old lady, in whom all her friends felt a separate sense of possession, and whose capacity for committing gentle blunders made her just a little bit dearer still, says Harper's Magazine. Among her acquaintances of long standing, though much younger than herself, was a Mrs. Tarpley, who, left a most beautiful and interesting widow before she was twenty, remained for fifteen years a pattern of fidelity, and then stepped from the high pedestal on which a generation of young women and not a few married ones had placed her to preside over the home of Judge James Malden Cooke, and to be a gracious stepmother to his only daughter. It was Mrs. Cooke's card which the servant had just brought up to the dear old lady.

"Now, mother," Isabel and Kate entreated after they had added a few swift touches to her dress and hair; "now, mother, don't forget and call her Mrs. Tarpley."

"I won't, I really won't," their mother said, as she went out of the door; and all the way down the stairs she kept saying to herself, "Mrs. Cooke—Cooke—Cooke—Mrs. Cooke."

Presently the parlor door opened, there was a sound of affectionate farewells, a roll of carriage wheels and the gentle hostess was heard making her way back to the second floor. Isabel met her at the top of the steps. There was a subdued despondency on the mother's face.

"Mother, you didn't"——

"No, Isabel," she replied emphatically, "I called her Mrs. Cooke all the time."

"Well, what is it then?"

Her mother sank into her rocking chair. "Nothing, Isabel, nothing at all," she answered meekly, "except that when I went in I said, 'I am glad to see you, Mrs. Cooke. How is Mr. Tarpley?'"

"CHEER UP."

"Cheer up, cheer up!" just hear him
Far down that leafy lane,
A crimson-breasted robin
A-whistling in the rain.
Never a minor chord,
Never a doleful note;
Glad of the day, be it bright or gray—
Nature's philosopher, singing away
In his rusty, old brown coat.

"Cheer up!" he tells us gladly
From the dripping maple trees;
His music counteracting
The moan of the leaden seas.
Never the least complaint;
Glad of his acorn cup;
Telling us how to be happy now,
To forget all the ills which our race endow,
And sing to the world, "Cheer up!"
—Lucy H. Thurston.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1265 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, as the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelopes. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

For the Cows.

Editor Farmstead:—If Subscriber, Easton, Wis., will give his cow one tablespoonful of sulphur and one of good wood ashes, sifted, and a pinch of salt, in a warm mash for a while, he will find a cure. We have used it for years.—M. E. M., Tenn.

If H. W. L., Redlands, Cal., will give his cow asafoetida, it will cure her.—M. E. M., Tenn.

Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—Ginseng is very successfully hunted for here in the woods, but it is remarked that when the large timber is cut away the plant dies out. To get experience it is best to gather for one season.—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

Young Turkeys.

Editor Farmstead:—To be successful, pen them up until the dew is off the grass, and feed dandelion leaves cut fine.—J. E. R., Elk Rapids, Mich.

Keeping Flies From Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—The following is a good means of protecting animals from flies and insects:

Crude carbolic acid, 1 ounce; ethereal oil of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of pennyroyal, 1 ounce; glycerine, 2 ounces; cotton seed oil, 5 ounces; oil of tar, 5 ounces. Mix.

Apply this mixture to the parts of the animal's body which are most exposed to the swarming of the flies.

Cow Peas.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of April 11 that H. S., of Frontier, Mich., inquires about cow peas. I will give him my experience in raising them. Sow them in a drill the same as wheat, one bushel or one and one-half bushels to the acre, as soon as the danger of frost is past (about the last of May or first of June). When six inches high, they make splendid pasture. Cut just before they are ripe. They make splendid hay. If cut when ripe, they will produce about twenty bushels of peas to the acre, and the brush is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. They grow and get ripe twenty-five miles north of the state line.—M. B., Berrien county, Mich.

Hoof Bound.

Editor Farmstead:—Allow me to tell your readers the way I doctored a contracted hoof. I used a blacksmith's rasp. I began at the heel, one-half inch below the hair, and with the rasp I cut a gash nearly or quite through the shell, one and three-quarter inches long, with some misgivings. I watched developments; the hoof and the cut had grown part way down, the upper half had bulged over and beyond the lower shell a full quarter of an inch. I then took the rasp and cut a similar notch on the other side. When the cut had grown down I was highly pleased with the result. I used her right along. In a bad case, it may require two cuts on each side to perfect a cure, but make only one gash at a time.—E. C., Little Mountain, O.

INQUIRIES.

Ginseng From the Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please inform me how I can save ginseng seed, as it grows wild in this country? I would like to try to raise some plants.—J. M., Highland Park, Tenn.

Will some reader explain about ginseng seed—when to gather it, and how to start it growing?—Editor Farmstead.

Family Cheese Making.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give full directions for making cheese on a small scale for home use?—P. W. F., Tecumseh, Neb.

About Grafts.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader be kind enough to tell me if grafts taken from a grafted tree that never bore fruit and grafted upon one that has bore fruit will bear fruit upon the latter if the grafts should grow? Many thanks to any reader who shall answer.—A. L. H., Milton, Pa.

Pear Blight.

Editor Farmstead: I have pear trees that bear for a few seasons; then the leaves will turn black and twigs and limbs die. Will some one please tell me how to prevent it, and the cause?—J. H. R., Walton, Ind.

Inflamed Eyes.

Editor Farmstead: My horse's eyes began running water about a month ago. While standing still he keeps them closed and barely opens them enough to see while traveling. His eyes looked as though they were going out, but they are no worse than they were three weeks ago. He had an ulcer on the eye I over saw in a horse's head. I feed him well, but he does not seem to gain flesh; if any difference, he looks in a worse condition. Will some one tell me what to do for him?—B. J. W., Wingo, Ky.

An Ill Calf.

Editor Farmstead: I have a yearling calf which in grazing swells from lock of jaw down to the lin, but it does not swell when he is not grazing and then it most all goes down through the night. What can I do for it?—J. A. T., Oral, Tenn.

Sore on Hock.

Editor Farmstead: Who will tell me what to do for my jack? He has a sore on inside of the hock joint, which has been sore one year. The sore covers the whole inside of the joint and has a crack in it a half inch deep in the center of the joint and resembles cancer. I have tried several remedies but none does any good.—J. T. L., Guyville, Tenn.

What Ails the Horse?

Editor Farmstead: Will some of the many readers of The Blade tell me what is the matter with my horse? He is three years old and seems to be afflicted in his head and shoulders. He stands with head down and water drops from his nose and he staggers as he walks.—L. M., Manses, Va.

Rose Lice.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade please give me a recipe by which I can kill lice on rose bushes without injury to the plant? I have some very fine young rose bushes, but they are almost covered with green lice about the size of a pinhead. Unless I can get a remedy for them I will have but few roses this season.—J. P. L., Rutherfordton, N. C.

Skin Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 3-year-old heifer that has a skin disease of some kind that has started inside of a month around the right eye. The hair comes off by her scratching, the skin becomes inflamed, wrinkles up in big wrinkles, is chafed and a scurf is on it; it has spread down the whole right side of her neck, the hair comes off and the skin wrinkles up in big ugly wrinkles. It seems to be now spreading on her sides. She has had good shelter all winter, and fine wild hay, corn, salt and water sufficient. She is in good flesh and good appetite. Will someone tell the disease and the cure?—R. H. Hamburg, Iowa.

Worms in Well.

Editor Farmstead—I have a dug well in soap stone and sand stone, walled with stone around the top down to the soap stone. The well is as clean as can be made. I have cleaned it out twice in one month and wiped it with a cloth, but there appears a small, white worm very much resembling a maggot. It is of a white, mucous appearance, apparently without life when out of the water, but when put in water it at once begins to move. Have used lime and salt to no permanent effect. Can any one tell me what to do to get rid of them?—H. B. M., Sherrard, W. Va.

To Poison Sparrows.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please inform me as to a quick way to kill English sparrows by poison, so as to get them to procure the bounty?—I. E., Hillsdale, Mich.

PLOWING REVOLUTIONIZED.

The Disk Plow as a Saver of Horse Flesh.

Editor Farmstead:—When spring time comes there is no work on the farm so necessary to be done as the plowing. A great many of the plows used are horse-killers. They do not work well, and are too much like dragging a saw-log over the ground.

There has been invented a disk plow. It is as much superior to the common plow as the common plow was to the crooked stick of early days. The disk plow will save its price in one year in horse flesh. It will plow ground that no other plow will touch. The ground is left in better condition. It stands to reason that a body having a revolving motion will run easier than one that has to be dragged. Two horses on the disk plow will cut a furrow 14 inches wide, and from 6 to 10 inches deep. A boy 10 years old can operate one. The depth can be regulated without stopping the horses.

I got one of the disk plows and used it half a day; in the afternoon I hitched to my old breaking plow, and used it. My horses noticed the difference at once, and did not like to pull the old one.

It requires less power to run a circular saw than it does a straight or muley saw. The same rule will apply to plowing. With the old horse-killers you had to go to the blacksmith shop to get your share sharpened, losing a half day in a busy time, about twice a week. This had to be done. The disk is self-sharpening, with no expense. I have no plows to sell; am not an agent, nor do the manufacturers know that I have a plow. This article is written in the interests of your horses and your benefit, brother farmer. There are three or four kinds of plows on the market.—W. M. W., Sycamore, Ind.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Free Bulletin Just Issued by Department of Agriculture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 126, entitled "Practical Suggestions for Farm Buildings. It was prepared by Mr. George C. Hill, of Falls Church, Va., and contains plans and specifications for inexpensive farm buildings, both dwellings and barns, and a number of suggestions relating thereto, which it is believed will be helpful to a large number of persons.

The bulletin was prepared with the hope that it would be of service to all persons who have to build farm homes, but particularly to those who have neither the time nor the funds to build such structures as they may desire, and must therefore begin in a modest way.

The question of comfort, convenience, economy, location of buildings, and title of property are all considered.

Plans are given for a $600 farm house, with $500 addition, a $1,000 house, and a $275 and $450 barn, together with bills of materials showing the cost of each and every article which enters into the construction of the buildings. Suggestions are offered which cover every detail of construction from the digging of the foundation to the putting on of the roof and the interior and exterior finish of the buildings.

The bulletin contains 28 illustrations. It is for free distribution, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mention The Toledo Blade.

ALFALFA.

Hints on Its Culture From the Ohio Experiment Station.

Bulletin No. 123 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, Wooster, O., reports increasing interest in alfalfa, and gives the following as to its culture:

The best way to sow alfalfa is to plow the land deep in the spring or winter. Turn up a little new soil; harrow down and sow broadcast, spring barley at the rate of two bushels to the acre. Sow fifteen pounds, or a peck, of alfalfa seed at the same time. I usually roll the land well after sowing. This makes the alfalfa do better, but is sometimes hard on the barley. Alfalfa will come up through very firm soil and thrive better than when it is too loose. Let the barley ripen and cut it for grain. Then when the alfalfa starts up a little, clip it with the mower; clip it close. It will start again and after a month or so clip again. Keep the stock all off until next year. It is better to keep stock off for two years. Begin mowing the second year as soon as blossoms form. After the first crop is taken off it will mature another in exactly thirty days. Do not delay cutting this second crop. It will take about thirty-five days for the third crop to grow. Take it off promptly. Then in thirty-five or forty days there is the fourth crop. Take it, or graze it.

The third year is the best in the alfalfa's life, though it may not decline for ten years. Keep all the stock off it after frost, it is deadly then. Stock injures it greatly by treading on it after it is frozen. Do not pasture it close either in summer. It is the best pasture on earth for pigs, horses, cows, sheep and chickens. There is the same difficulty regarding bloat that there is in red clover. After frost there is perhaps more danger, yet the danger is slight if the stock, after being used to it, are never taken away from it until frost, and are then taken away for good.

There is a point of great importance in the growth of alfalfa, and it is responsible for half the failures; poor soil is responsible for most of the rest. This point if the leaf blight or rust. If alfalfa is left standing too long there comes on the leaves a reddish rust; this rust causes the leaves to fall. Then the stem becomes woody and the hay is of little value, and if it is not cut there will not be any growth of consequence. As soon, therefore, as this rust is seen the alfalfa must be cut, and it must be cut no matter if it is a small growth. It will, as soon as it is cut, start to grow vigorously again. This rust will not form in less than about thirty days. That gives the alfalfa time to make a crop.

Another point: During a dry time the growth may be short. Cut it just the same when the time comes. It will then be ready to take advantage of a rain and make the next crop. If you have not cut it and the rain comes it will not grow. The lesson is, cut it on time whether it is little or big.

A few don'ts:

Don't sow alfalfa on poor soil.

Don't sow alfalfa on wet soil.

Don't forget to clip it three times the first year.

Don't turn any stock on it until the

STARK TREES Best by Test—77 YEARS. First Class Free. Extra Value. WANT MORE SALESMEN. PAY Weekly. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N.Y., Etc.

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Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Count Tolstoy.

"Please give a biography of Count Leo Tolstoy."—A. H., Millwood, Ore.

Lyoff Nicholaievich Tolstoy first saw the light of day in 1828, at Yasnaya Polyana, in the government of Toula. The Tolstoys belong to a noble family of ancient lineage. One of their ancestors, Count Preter Tolstoy, was a friend and adviser of Peter the Great. Lyoff Tolstoy lost his parents at an early age. With his brother and sister, he was left to the care of his mother's relatives. In his book, "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth," which is a most complete and interesting biography of himself, he gives the reader a clear insight into his early life and the gradual development of a nature that was destined to play such an important role in the world of letters and religious thought. At Kazan, wither he was taken by his aunt, he received his first instruction from private teachers, first a foreigner whom he as a boy delighted to torment, yet whom he loved dearly, and later, native instruction. He left them to enter the University of Kazan, from which, however, he never graduated. The year 1851 finds him back at Yasnaya Polyana in absolute retirement. In 1851, two years before the outbreak of the Crimean war, he joined the army and served with the latter all through the siege of Sebastopol, which he made famous through his book of the same name, and later in the Caucasus. He quitted the service with the rank of division commander and devoted himself wholly to literary work, for which he had a penchant since early youth. His success in this new field was as spontaneous as it was brilliant. His early works had nothing in them, however, predicting the author's future beliefs. They were fiction, pure and simple, rich in vivid description of scenes of horror and carnage, as his "Peace and War," rich in the language that may well nigh be considered as classical, but free from his latter-day tendencies and fixed morals that permeates his shorter treatises and pamphlets, as well as his works of fiction, "Master and Man" and "Resurrection."

When, in 1862, Czar Alexander II liberated the serfs, Tolstoy was the first to return from St. Petersburg, where his success in every way was phenomenal, to his country estate, there to fit the peasants for their new life of freedom. It may be true that, having gotten a glimpse of their humble life and seen its pathetic barrenness of all that makes life worth living, he began by teaching and wound up by learning from the very men and women he undertook to enlighten.

Tolstoy himself dates his real life—intellectual and moral—from his conscientious effort to adapt himself to the traditions of the soil and live the life of his fellow-peasants. He married the daughter of a German physician in Moscow—a woman who kept pace with him throughout his starting evolution. Sixteen children were born to them, though not all of them are living. Only last year he lost his oldest son—a rising author, who, not only did not subscribe to his father's views, but combated them with his pen most vigorously.

However, once convinced that his former life of an army officer and an idler represented so many years wasted, Tolstoy no longer found satisfaction in the joys of family home life. He felt an oppression he could not but interpret as a warning to repent and resurrect. In teaching the peasants by word and pen, he learned from them the great lesson that life held no joys except when it was devoted to the nobler interests of mankind. The simple way of looking at life, as he found among the erstwhile serfs, their resignation to death, their childlike faith, their patience and obedience struck a chord in his heart that was never touched before. He understood that for their simple vision life was not the enigma he tried in vain to solve; he did not believe that they were happy only because they were ignorant, but rather because they toiled and labored early and late. This, we are given to understand, was the source of his first inspiration, which finally clothed itself in the definite theory that the true philosophy of life is labor.

That he was sincere in his theories as well as in his own desire to follow them, no one doubts. What he aimed at most is to convince his readers and his disciples that the doctrines of Christ are not meresly lessons that would reach and prepare one for another world in the hereafter, but rules by which to regulate one's life and relations to his fellow-men in this world, day after day. We all know that he is not the first nor the last who scorned the idea of a hell and a heaven, of being good for the sake of feasting with the angels. But while the Voltaires and Ingersolls pronounced themselves agnostics and infidels, Tolstoy claimed to be not only a Christian, but one who would go beyond Christ himself. Many a hermit before him had given up the vanities of life and retired himself into obscurity, there to end his days in labor and voluntary deprivation of life's luxuries. But none of them had so much to part with, none dared to try to convince others of the practicability of their own deeds, as Tolstoy. That he had the courage of his convictions is best seen from his "Kreutzer Sonata," which shocked the world. Yet, as William Dean Howells, in his masterly study of Tolstoy, says, "It is Tolstoy's humanity which is the grace beyond the reach of art in his imaginative art. * * * There had been many stories of adultery before Anna Karenina, but in Anna Karenina, for the first time, the whole truth was told about it."

Alcohol.

"Is it a fact that alcohol is indigestible, and that it actually goes to the brain, and that the brain of a drunkard when ignited burns easily on account of the presence of alcohol? I have heard this last doubted and derided. Tell us briefly the operation and effects of alcohol on the different organs of the body and the brain."—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

When any liquid containing alcohol is swallowed, it is absorbed by the coats of the stomach, and at once passes into the circulation. Hence it can be detected on the breath within a very few minutes. This has been tested by having the alcoholic liquid placed in a capsule and swallowed, so that it does not touch the interior of the mouth. As soon as it gets into the circulation, the lungs, the skin, the kidneys and the liver begin the work of getting rid of it. Of course, as it is at once taken with the blood, it goes to every part of the body. There is no foundation for the statement that the brain of a drunkard will burn because of the alcohol in it.

The Negro.

Editor Question Bureau:—In Blade of April 18, M. S. C., of Nickelsville, Va., asks in regard to the theory of the negro being a beast which we find from the Bible standpoint. The idea (if idea we call it) probably originated about thirty years ago when a book called "Ariel," appeared claiming that the negro was a beast and attempted to prove it by the Bible and scientific research.

A new book has recently been issued at St. Louis, which is but a rethreshing of the old "Ariel" straw. It sells for $2.50, and is regarded by some as a revelation. It is a matter of wonder that such silly fallacy, bolstered by such shallow sophistry could excite the attention or interest of any but the most ignorant, much less convince any.

The book referred to, claims that the Bible says that "There is a beast the association with which will produce offspring." I have never found the text quoted, or anything like it in the Bible anywhere, and do not think it is there. It is theorized by these Arielists that Cain's wife was a higher order of baboon, the offspring of which was a cross between man and beast, but a soulless beast, and that every negro is a representative of this race of beasts.

It is further claimed that the word "bastard" in scripture means mulatto, so that where the law of Moses says, "A bastard shall not enter into the congregation of the Lord till the tenth generation," it excludes the mulatto, he being a beast.

In addition, Acts 17:26, Matt. 28:19, and Mark 16:15, show that Christ comprehended all humanity—every nation—in His commission.

Just why the negro should be singled out as a beast rather than the Indian, the Chinaman or the Malay, exposes the root of this infernal heresy. It had its origin in the race prejudice in this country and nothing else.

Just how or why this particular "beast" should propagate with the human race and just how a creature can be half human, half beast, having only half a soul or even a quarter or even a smaller fraction has never been satisfactorily explained.

Even Bill Arp, a man of extreme Southern mind, scouts this heresy.

I write this, honing the Bureau may be informed on this matter, which does not seem to be generally known or considered by the more enlightened for reasons that are patent.

If the Bureau thinks this a matter of public interest, it is at liberty to publish this or any part of it or use the facts and statements herein for the benefit of its readers.—H. G. M., Bright, Tenn.

Presidential Electors.

"What are the reasons for electing the President of the United States through electors? Why would it not be better to elect both the President and senate by the popular vote?"—R. B., Bear Lake, Mich.

The matter was the subject of long and earnest discussion in the convention which framed the present constitution. The fathers wanted a permanent government—one that would be stable, and not be shaken by temporary aberrations of popular judgment. They went upon the principle that the masses of the people may be led astray by demagogues, but that they will, in such a case, find out their error, and amend it. So, to prevent some ambitious and conscienceless rascal from achieving the Presidency, they provided that each state in whatever way its legislature may decide, shall choose electors, who shall chose the President and vice president. It is not necessary that the people shall choose the electors. The legislature may appoint them itself. In fact, this was formerly done in some of the older states. The idea was to get incorruptible, intelligent men, of the highest standing, for electors, that they might choose the best possible man for the Presidency. The development of the nominating conventions by political parties has rendered the electors mere registers of the party will. As to United States senators, the same view led to the provision that they are to be chosen by the state legislatures. The idea was to prevent men who were simply popular heroes for the moment from reaching the senate. The fathers realized what we have proved in our own experience—that the majority of the people are honest, and patriotic, but that they may be led, that ignorance is the greatest danger to our form of government. The free trade craze in 1892, which elected Cleveland, and led to the Wilson low tariff bill, is a case in point. The panic of 1893, the years of dull trade and unemployed labor, were the result of that popular blunder. Then in 1896 we were in great danger of having a majority of the people misled on finance, and escaped that only through the great campaign of education that year.

Sound and Hearing.

"If a tree should fall in the forest, where ears could hear it, would it produce a sound?"—A. T. B., Institute, W. Va.

Most certainly it would. A sound is a vibration of the air, caused by a vibrating body. The air vibration would be made if no ear were near. When the sound-wave strikes the ear, if the vibrations are within the limits of the nerves of hearing, we hear it. There are a vast number of sound-waves which are too low or too high for our ears. There is a difference in ears, also. Some persons can hear sounds which are entirely inaudible to others. For instance, some insects make very shrill, high sounds. To one person these noises are annoying, while to another there is perfect silence, so far as the insects are concerned.

The Philippine Commission.

"How many men are there on the Taft Commission, and what are their names? What is its object?"—L. W., Jonesville, Ill.

The Philippine Commission was appointed in March, 1900, to "continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government, already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact."

The Commission consists of William H. Taft, of Ohio, president; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke S. Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard C. Moses, of California.

The Book of Mormon.

J. N. S., Snowflake, Ariz., assuming correctly that we do not wish to misrepresent facts, sends us a letter concerning a recent answer in this column concerning the Book of Mormon, in which he incloses an article from the Deseret (Salt Lake City, of April 11, which combats the story that the Book of Mormon is the story written by Solomon Spaulding. The News says, in part:

"The first notion that the Spaulding manuscript might have had something to do with the Book of Mormon, was put forward by an apostle Mormon named Hurlburt, who was cut off the Church for unvirtuous conduct. In 1836 he wrote a book called Mormonism Unveiled, which was published by D. P. Kidder, a printer, of Painesville Ohio. Hurlburt obtained the Manuscript Found, by false representations, from Solomon Spaulding's widow, but did not publish it because it did not answer his purpose, being found totally unlike the Book of Mormon, nor did he return the manuscript to the owner. For many years it was a manuscript lost.

"Not to the main story. The alleged connection between Spaulding's manuscript and the Book of Mormon, continued to serve the purpose of its inventors and repeaters for many years, notwithstanding the mass of evidence against it. But in 1884, Professor James H. Fairfield of Oberlin College, Ohio, was visiting his friend, Mr. L. L. Rice, then residing at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Professor Fairfield associated in business with E. D. Howe in Ohio. He had in his possession a number old papers received from his partner when he purchased the business. Searching among them for some days, for every document, a package was discovered marked 'Manuscript Story—Conneaut, Ohio.' Examination showed that it was the long lost Spaulding story, obtained by the forgery of the widow by Hurlburt forty-eight years before.

"Here was the opportunity to explode the Book of Mormon, if the account given by its opponents concerning its origin was true. Professor Fairfield took the manuscript to Oberlin College, first copying it verbatim, with all the original blunders in spelling, punctuation and composition intact. Any change would, they say, have been published. It is no more like the Book of Mormon than Jules Verne's journey to the moon is like the Hebrew Bible. This discovery put an end to the Spaulding story as accounting for the Book of Mormon in the mind of every honest person informed as to these facts.

* * * *

"It is not the 'Mormon Bible,' as so often quoted by anti-Mormon writers. The 'Mormon' Bible is the regularly accepted King James' version of the Holy Scriptures. The Book of Mormon, though in harmony with the Bible as a record of the dealings of the Almighty with the former inhabitants of the American hemisphere, and was revealed to Joseph Smith and translated by him through the gift and power of God. It is true and affords valuable light on both as to the origin of the American Indians, and of the builders of the cities and temples, the ruins of which are found upon this land, and as a revelation of the word and will of the Lord, and of the manifestation of Jesus Christ on this continent after His resurrection from the dead."

As will be seen by the concluding paragraph, the author of the article does not believe in the Book of Mormon. The Blade has no intention nor disposition to interfere with the religious views of any American, so long as they are not distinctly immoral. We do not care whether Spaulding or Smith wrote the Book of Mormon, but we should like to have an examination of the golden plates and of the Urim and Thummim by a body of competent linguists, versed in Oriental tongues, and familiar with the numerous inscriptions discovered in Bible lands within the past half century. They could throw some light on the question whether the inscriptions on those plates are fraudulent or genuine. As to the remaining portion of J. N. S.'s letter, the statements concerning Smith were abridged from his biography in the American Cyclopedia of Biography, which is deemed authentic.

Rock of Cashel.

"Please tell us something about the historic rock of Cashel."—J. G. N., Toledo, Ohio.

Cashel is a town of 4,000 people in Tipperary county, 90 miles northwest of Dublin. Its most interesting object is the famous rock of Cashel, a rocky hill rising abruptly from the plain outside the town, and crowned with the finest collection of ruins in Ireland. These consist of a round tower, a Gothic cathedral, built about the twelfth century; a monastery and a castle of about the same date, and a chapel. These remains, which are visible from a great distance, are all within an enclosed area. At the foot of the hill are the ruins of Hore abbey and a Dominican priory.

Year Without a Summer.

J. F., Beulah, Neb.: The year 1816 was called the "year without a summer" in the northern part of the United States. Ice formed in every month of the year. The skies were cloudy, the wind cold. Corn and wheat did not ripen, and the fruit trees bore no fruit.

Miscellaneous.

G. C. L., Big Rapids, Mich.: We never heard of the calendar of which you speak.

J. G. H., Reid, W. Va.: We can not take space to give arguments in debates.

Subscriber, Hopeland, Ga.: We presume so, but have not definite information.

. N., Elkport, Iowa: Such a contingency can not happen, so there is no use in speculating upon it.

L. R., Weyerhauser, Wis.: Sorry to say we never heard of the song, nor does any music dealer here know of it.

B. R., Mahaffey, Pa.: We can not print lists of state senators of any state. It would take considerable space, and not be of general interest.

W. M. P., Flint, Ind.: Any printing office can tell you where to buy roller composition, which is far better than any you can make.

W. F. W., Alton, Ill.: Andrew Carnegie lives in New York, but he is now in Europe, where he will stay indefinitely. Don't ask such questions.

S. D., Nodaway, Iowa: The word palatal, referring to the palate, is pronounced pal-at-al, accent on first, and a in every syllable short, as in at.

H. B., Reading, Mich.: On the first page of this issue is an article, "We Must Have an Isthmian Canal!" which explains the benefits of such canal.

R. C. T., Martz, Ind.: We do not know what brigade in the civil war was called the "Persimmon Brigade," nor why. Many brigades had nicknames. If any one can tell, we will be glad to publish.

Reader, Canfield, O.: The full text of the treaty with Spain is printed in the Republican campaign text book for 1900. Ask the chairman of your county committee to loan you his copy—or the editor of your Republican newspaper.

N. B. S., Mannington, W. Va.: We don't know whether the statement was correct or not. It was made as referring to conditions nearly thirty years ago. At present here in Toledo there are two independent oil companies, and they get just the same rates from railroads as the Standard.

WHAT "RAG TIME" MEANS.

I have read a number of explanations of "rag time" that are mainly interesting because they do not explain.

The syncopation of vocal melody is common to all languages and nations having words accented like "brother," "mother," "liar," "briar."

America undoubtedly has more piano players of the amateur sort than any other country. The imitative quality, together with acuteness of ear, is a common attribute of young people. It is often a matter of wonderment to understand how one of the youngsters will "vamp" an accompaniment to anything and everything.

They all "compose," that is, let their fingers fall in pleasant places on the piano keys, from which springs a more or less trite composition, following the popular style of the moment.

To this class, I believe belongs the credit of originating the word "rag time." Some years ago one of them sang for me a darky song, and after playing a simple accompaniment he said: "I have another accompaniment, a regular 'rag time,'" and proceeded to play a syncopated movement of the same melody, in which, to the dominant and tonic chords, were added the sixth of the scale, a characteristic of French peasant hurdy-gurdy music.

The movement of the right hand at the piano suggested the rythm of hand-clapping used in some of our country dances. The common "call" in a "Western hoedown"—"Everybody rag"—is probably responsible for the invention of the term "rag time." I believe that the term "rag time" referred to the accompaniment and not to the tune.—John Philip Sousa in the New York World.

Determination.

"Why do you insist on spoiling good paper with your rhymes?" asked the friend without feeling.

"Because," answered the doughty poet, "nobody will keep still and hear me recite 'em."—Washington Star.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

Steps are to be taken to form a commercial museum in Madrid.

Inoculation has lowered fatal cases in cholera from 10 to 2 per cent.

Of the 196,500,000 Mohammedans in the world only 18,000,000 live in Turkey.

A race horse traveling full speed clears 20 feet at a stride; an ostrich 30 feet.

Newfoundland pays for the support of its paupers by means of a tax of 10 per cent on all theatre tickets sold.

Australia's first measured wool clip was 20,000 tons in 1821. This has now risen to 2,700,000.

The value of the French vintage of 1900 would cover half the annual budget of the German empire.

Chicago, with 70,000 arrests in a year and 4,000 miles of streets to be patroled, has 2,300 policemen.

Apricot pulp to the amount of 28 tons was recently ordered from California by a single London jam making firm.

The Manchester (England) Unity of Odd Fellows is rapidly approaching a membership of a million—the latest returns show 987,800 members.

"Now Dont Get the Blues."

When a cheerful, brave and light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling out of sorts for some time, experiencing severe headache and backache; sleeps very poorly and is exceedingly nervous.

Sometimes she is nearly overcome by faintness, dizziness, and palpitation of the heart; then that bearing-down feeling is dreadfully wearing.

Her husband says, "Now, don't get the blues! You will be all right after you have taken the doctor's medicine."

But she does not get all right. She grows worse day by day, until all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake.

She loses faith; hope vanishes; then comes the morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues. She should have been told just what the trouble was, but probably she withheld some information from the doctor, who, therefore, is unable to accurately locate her particular illness.

Mrs. Pinkham has relieved thousands of women from just this kind of trouble, and now retains their grateful letters in her library as proof of the great assistance she has rendered them. This same assistance awaits every sick woman in the land.

Mrs. Winifred Allender's Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I was a misery to myself and every one around me. I suffered terrible pain in my back, head, and right side, was very nervous, would cry for hours. Menses would appear sometimes in two weeks, then again not for three or four months. I was so tired and weak, could not sleep nights, sharp pains would dart through my heart that would almost cause me to fall.

"My mother coaxed me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had no faith in it, but to please her I did so. The first bottle helped me so much that I continued its use. I am now well and weigh more than I ever did in my life."—MRS. WINIFRED ALLENDER, Farmington, Ill.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Millions of Smiths.

Three thousand years ago the Hebrews were under the dominion of the Philistines. Then arose, perhaps, the strangest hardship ever imposed upon a subject nation by a conquering one. The Scriptures themselves tell the story in these graphic words:

"Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears; but all the Israelites went down to the Philistines to sharpen every man his coulter, and his axe, and his mattox."

Then the Hebrews were obliged to travel from one to two hundred miles to find a smith, a hardship that is quite inconceivable to-day, when the country swarms with them. If there had never been any artisan smiths there would be no surname Smith to-day. And what would it mean to us if there were no longer Smiths (by name) in our land? It would mean vacancies in the professors' chairs and upon the judicial bench; it would thin the ranks of the lawyers, ministers and doctors, of the merchants, brokers and manufacturers, and of the railroad, commercial and financial magnates; it would diminish the number of scholars, reformers and philosophers, and deplete the ranks of sailors, soldiers, farmers, mechanics and all the rest of the great laboring world; the tramps, beggars and jailbirds would be less often met with, and cranks, politicians, drunkards and criminals fewer in number. In fact, not a rank or gradation of our whole social system but would be affected. Some genius of computation has figured out that if all the males of earth were enrolled there would be an army of seven million Smiths among them. Allowing the feminine Smiths to be as numerous, the world has fourteen million living Smiths. Whether the number is as prodigious as this or not, there is no question that it runs into the millions. A family so numerous and so universally infiltered through every caste and class commands at least the respect due recognized magnitude and aggregated power.

Literally smith means smiter—i. e., one who smites or hammers. And in old days when every bit of metal, copper, iron, silver, gold or brass had to be pounded and hammered by mighty strokes, into armor, tools, plate, utensils and implements, there were need of many smithers. These smithers, or smiths, were not men of brawn alone; they had to possess the ready brain and skill to sharpen alike an implement, repair an armor or shoe a horse. Theirs was an honest and lucrative trade and every road, street and hamlet had its smiths. Not only were there many smiths, but different branches of smithery abounded, and thus numerous compounds and derivations of Smith came into existence. Among these are Smither, Smithkins, Smithson, Arrasmith, Arrowsmith, Goldsmith, Silversmith, Coppersmith, Steelsmith, Locksmith, Hammersmith, Hocksmith, Hockersmith, Drakesmith, Forecesmith, Bakersmith, Wristsmith, Whitesmith, Hoffsmith, Smitham, Bowersmith, Worksmith, Watchsmith, Gleinsmith and Smithdeal.

Strangest of all these, perhaps, is Fewsmith. Sometimes, to distinguish several Smiths in one street or hamlet, a Christian name was incorporated with the usual name. Thus came into usage Smithpeer, Hillsmith, Helensmith and Aaronsmith.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that other languages have their Smiths. Germans have numberless Schmidts, Semitz and Schmidtz; the French have Le Fevers, the Spaniards, Gunzalus, the Russian Smithtowskies, and the Irish have Gaven and Gowan, each meaning Smith, and McGavan and McGowan, meaning the son of a smith.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

ARIZONA'S GLASS MOUNTAIN

Remains of Prehistoric People Found Near an Extinct Volcano.

A party of archaeologists and antiquarians have made important discoveries in the hitherto unexplored region at the northern limit of the Harqua Hala range of mountains in Arizona. A great desert and the total absence of water have prevented any previous examination, and only the Indians know of the curiosities of these mountains.

One side of one mountain rises in terraces and presents many features recalling the Grand Canon of the Colorado. The whole mass is of obsidian, or volcanic glass, and glitters in colors of green, blue and black. It may be seen on clear mornings at great distances and the glitter of the mountain has lured many travelers in its direction.

The exploring party found under a high shelving rock a narrow necked olla, or earthenware jar, bottom side up, containing human bones, a broken hammer and a metate, or stone employed by the prehistoric race of Arizona probably for the same purposes as a similar utensil is used by the aborigines of to-day for grinding maize. Slabs, turquoise stones and other curiosities were revealed by digging, and there were marks on buried rocks which were supposed to be inscriptions. A careful study of the curiosities was not made, but another party will be organized for the purpose of unearthing all available relics in the mountain and to study them.

The mountain of glass is a marvel of volcanic upheaval. It is pretty much as the last eruption left it except that where fractures have occurred the varied and beautiful colors of the volcanic glass are brilliantly reflected. The mountain is dangerous and difficult of ascent, owing to the precipitous terraces and the ice-like smoothness of the surface.

A Great New Yellowstone Geyser.

Yellowstone park's greatest hot water spouter was born quite unexpectedly a few days ago, and came into existence and sight with an explosion like that of a powder magazine, shaking the ground and rattling all household goods within three-quarters of a mile of it.

The newest and greatest of hot water geysers of the park is enjoring its infancy playing in the lower geyser basin, fifty miles south from Mammoth Hot Springs.

It was five o'clock in the morning when mother earth gave birth to the geyser and announced the fact by shaking up things in the Fountain hotel, half a mile away. James King, the watch keeper, sprang from his bed, rushed to the window and prepared to escape the ruins of a building in an earthquake. The noise he heard and distant steam he saw told the story of what had happened.

The thermometer was ten degrees below zero and the hot water and steam thrown into the clear cold atmosphere produced a spectacular sight of prismatic beauty.

The Turning of the Worm.

"Madame," finally said the patient little man in the corner seat of the crowded street car, "I beg your pardon, but"—

"How dare you address me, sir?" she cried haughtily. "I've noticed you ogling me. I do not know you."

"No, ma'am; and what's more, I guess you don't know that you're standing on my pet corn."—Philadelphia Press.

Willing to Demonstrate.

Bluffer—Why did you pull that tooth before I was ready?

Dr. Dent—Weren't you ready?

Bluffer—Naw. I wasn't.

Dr. Dent—Oh, very well; I'll pull another. Just to give you one more chance.—Ohio State Journal.

He Saw the Error of His Way.

"To think," said the missionary, earnestly, "that you should believe in polygamy!"

"Well, between you and me," said the henpecked Mohammedan, "I don't."—Puck.

Pinch.

Watts—I see they have dramatized Dickens again, with Tom Pinch as the chief character.

Potts—Who was he—a policeman?—Indianapolis Press.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

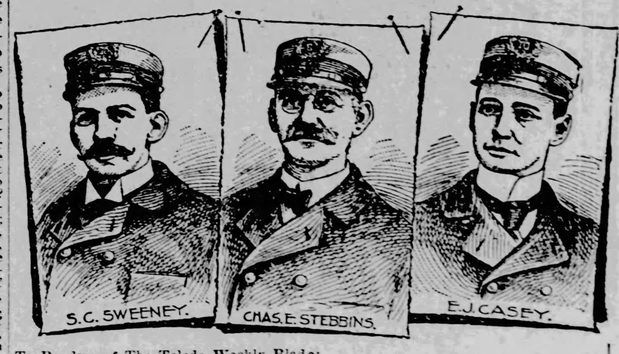
A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or exhaustion of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the distant location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 547 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root

To Prove What the World-Famous Discovery, SWAMP-ROOT, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Free.



How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The kidneys must also filter and purify the blood, so when they are weak or out of order and fail to do their work you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

To Readers of The Toledo Weekly Blade:

For some time I suffered from a serious kidney trouble, and also gravel (calculi), which I believed was the result of carrying heavy loads and continual exposure. I had an almost continual pain in my back, was weak and run down generally. I fully realized that kidney disease was not only remarkably prevalent, but was also one of the greatest dangers of my own employment, as a large percentage of the deaths among letter carriers is due to some form of kidney trouble. After using other remedies without satisfaction, I decided to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which is prepared in my own city and recommended by so many Binghamton people. Within a short time I realized a marked improvement, and in a reasonable time a complete cure was accomplished. It has been some time since I have had to use any of the remedy, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the trouble. Two of my fellow carriers, E. J. Casey and S. C. Sweeney have also used Swamp-Root for about the same difficulty as mine, and with exactly the same results, and they gladly join me in recommending the remedy to any one who suffers from kidney, liver or bladder disorders.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CASEY, S. C. SWEENEY, } We endorse the above statement.

'Binghamton, N. Y., January 7, 1901.

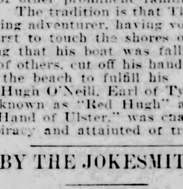
C. E. Stebbins has been in the employ of the Binghamton Post Office for fifteen years, E. J. Casey for ten years and S. C. Sweeney for seven years. This long service speaks volumes of their integrity, honest and efficient work.

(J. H. ROBERTS, P. M.)

EDITORIAL NOTICE—The wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all of our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root sent absolutely free by mail. Also a valuable book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., be sure and say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

RED HAND TO BE LIPTON'S EMBLEM

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, when she reaches New York this coming summer, will be found flying a flag bearing the Red Hand of Ulster, which is part of the insignia of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, says the New York Herald. This open red hand is represented on the arms



of the province of Ulster. It is likewise to be found in the arms of the O'Neills and of other prominent families in Ireland. The tradition is that The O'Neill, a daring adventurer, having vowed to be the first to touch the shores of Ireland, finding that his boat was falling in the rear of others, cut off his hand and flung it to the beach to fulfill his vow. In 1611 Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, who was known as "Red Hugh" and "The Red Hand of Ulster," was charged with conspiracy and attainted of treason.

BY THE JOKESMITHS.

"Your medicine has helped me wonderfully," she wrote to the patent medicine house. "Three weeks ago I could not spank the baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband. God bless you!"—Smart Set.

"Did the gentleman give you nothing for rescuing the lady from drowning?" Why didn't you ask him?"

"I didn't have the gall to, after he told me she was his mother-in-law."—Harlem Life.

Mr. Pevish—Where is that book of mine? You know I told you last night where I had put it for safe keeping.

Mrs. Peevish—Yes, dear, but I don't remember where you said you had put it.

Mr. Peevish—Well, I declare, women can't remember a blessed thing!—Philadelphia Record.

Church—Have you a cozy corner in your house?

Gotham—Oh, yes; my wife has arranged two of them.

"You must enjoy them after a hard day's work."

"Enjoy nothing! The cat has one, and my wife's dog occupies the other!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Two officers, total strangers, new arrivals from up country, rather lonely and bored, were awaiting luncheon. The elder having proposed that they should sit together, a mutual friendliness developed so rapidly that at last one said to the other: "Do you know, I rather like you, and there's something about you seems familiar, as if we had met before. I'm Major S——, of the Blanks."

"Hullo! Are you? I thought so, and I'm Lieutenant J. Smith, of ——'s staff. Just remember your youngest brother."—London Daily Telegraph.

As the bride and groom are taking the train they are fired upon and killed.

For the moment the world is much shocked.

But presently it is discovered that the guns with which the killing was done were loaded with rice.

"A practical joke," exclaims the world, hereupon. "Ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha!"

It is not always easy to discern the thin line which delimits genuine humor from hydrocephalous idiocy in its more transcendental reaches.—Detroit Journal.

He—Did you see that article in the paper about the way they defeated time in one of the western states? It seems that they had to elect a senator before midnight on a certain date or adjourn for the term without having made a choice. It was within a few minutes of the time limit, so somebody set the clock back, and in that way they obtained legal authority to go on balloting.

She—How nice! Jpust wait a moment till I turn the hands back to 11:30—only—do you think you could catch the 12 o'clock car if—

But he was gone.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Jack" Sullivan was a soldier, and a good fellow withal, but in the opinion of officers and men alike he was certainly getting insane, for when on duty or at drill he would suddenly break from the ranks and run after an imaginary bit of paper visible to no one but himself, shouting as he did so, "There it goes! there's the paper!"

This at length became so frequent an occurrence that on the matter being brought before the medical authorities he was by them declared to be suffering from monomania, and in consequence given his discharge.

When leaving, however, he gave evident proof that there was some method in his madness, for as he quitted the service forever he flourished his discharge, crying:

"Faith, boys, shure I've got the bit of paper I've been running afther this long time."—Tit-Bits.

The Sunday School.

Jesus and Peter (John xxi:15-22). By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—The events following the resurrection show how Jesus treated his disciples and sought to win them to faith and prepare them for service. That treatment was suited to the peculiar temperament of each one. Mary was granted the first interview, the other women afterward, next the two men on the road to Emmaus, then the ten in the upper room, finally Thomas after a week. All this was in or near Jerusalem. The company of disciples then repaired to Galilee and evidently thought the Master had abandoned them, as they proposed to return to their old avocation (John xxi:3). In this Peter was the first to make the suggestion. A strong and impulsive character he naturally took the lead, and all went on a fishing excursion. While so engaged Jesus appeared. At His word the miraculous draught of fishes was secured, and the whole party sat down to dine with the Lord by the lake side. After the repast Jesus addressed Peter with the evident purpose of securing him to greater steadfastness that he might be more serviceable in the future to the college. The issue was conducted appears in our lesson.

FIRST QUESTION (Verse 15)—An appeal was made to the heart of Peter by direct question. "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" The inquiry was called forth by strong protestations of superior affection, made at the supper (Matt. xxvi:33). That declaration unfolding a high ideal of the love to be portrayal was doubtless sincere, although at the time Jesus gave solemn warning and predicted what actually followed (Matt. xxvi:34). Peter in his self-confidence knew what had transpired in the meantime to begin at that point and secure a reexamination of interior conditions. The reply was incomplete. There was no assertion of love greater than others had made. Such boasting would have been unseemly. Instead Peter was content to submit himself to the searching examination of his Master, to abide the decision that might be given, but felt it was and necessary to appeal still to the heart of Him, the love of whom an appeal designed to move a tender heart. Upon this confession of the apostle came the renewed commission slightly changed however. "Feed my sheep."

SECOND QUESTION (Verse 17)—Jesus was not yet satisfied with the result of the interview. There was good reason to think that thus far the man's heart had not been opened, and until then the end sought was not gained. Once more came the question, this time the form and words the same as in the second question. And now the stout fisherman was touched as he had not been before. He was grieved because of these repeated inquiries as if there was doubt concerning him. That grief softened the heart and prepared it for the truth, as it so often does. Peter appealed to the omniscience of the Lord, and then went on a fishing excursion. While so engaged Jesus appeared. At His word the miraculous draught of fishes was secured, and the whole party sat down to dine with the Lord by the lake side. After the repast Jesus addressed Peter with the evident purpose of securing him to greater steadfastness that he might be more service

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

A CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis—or consumption, to give it the popular appelation—has been, throughout human history, the despair of medical science. It has been only within a quarter of a century since the tubercle bacillus was discovered, and the real nature of the disease thus ascertained. Then the attention of the medical world was turned to methods of destroying this bacillus, and the experiments of Koch brought roseate hopes that the "white death" had found a specific; but so far all such hopes have proved to be ill-founded.

A British Congress on Tuberculosis is to be held in London, July 22 to 26, which will be made up of delegates from every part of the British empire, including every colony and dependency. Besides these, every civilized government in the world has been invited to send representative men of science, who will be honorary members of the congress. The following extract from the official call shows the scope of the discussions:

The information already gained, both at home and abroad, shows that consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, although preventable and controllable by intelligent precautions, still remains the direct cause of a high rate of death and sickness. In the United Kingdom alone some 60,000 deaths are recorded annually from tuberculosis, and it is stated on good authority that at least thrice this number are constantly suffering from one form or another of the disease.

The knowledge of these facts, and the recognition that the disease is peculiarly amenable to open-air treatment, has aroused profound international interest in the question; and in many countries public authorities have been led to put in force preventive measures directed against the propagation of consumption between human beings, between animals, and between human beings and animals.

The object of the forthcoming congress is to exchange the information and experience gained throughout the world as to methods available for stamping out this disease. Papers will be read, and clinical and pathological demonstrations will be given, while the museum, which is to be a special feature of the congress, will contain pathological and bacteriological collections, charts, models and other exhibits.

Authorities in this and other countries will be invited to supply documents bearing upon the historical, geographical and statistical aspects of the subject, while as a result of the papers and discussions, practical resolutions will be formulated which will serve to indicate the public and private measures best adapted for the suppression of tuberculosis.

The medical problem of the twentieth century is the discovery of effective methods of checking the ravages of tuberculosis, cancer, leprosy and similar diseases, which have hitherto been practically incurable. That they will be found, is entirely probable. Every friend of humanity will look with hope to the forthcoming congress on tuberculosis, for its discussions will bring out the very latest knowledge of preventive or curative methods all over the world.

GOLD, $500,278,506.

The gold in the United States treasury is now beyond the half-billion mark for the first time in our financial history. Of this, 252 millions is held to redeem gold certificates in circulation among the people, 150 millions is the reserve required by law to redeem United States notes, and 48 millions are "free gold," belonging to the general fund of the treasury. This is the largest amount of gold held by any single government or institution in the world, and the largest ever held with one exception—the Imperal bank of Russia, which had 591 millions in February, 1898. Recalling the prophecies made by Bryan, "Coin" Harvey and other demagogues, of dire evils to befall us if we adhered to the gold standard, one wonders that any man, even the most ignorant, could have believed them for an instant.

THE FEVER OF SPECULATION.

There is over-speculation in Wall street. Money has been so plenty that there has been, for a long time, a steady demand for stocks and bonds, to hold as permanent investments. Under this stimulus, speculation has run riot, and prices have been boomed to a higher level than their dividend-producing powers warrant. This is a dangerous condition. The bubble must break, and will break. Then the artificially-high prices will drop, and everything go downward on the run. Investors who hold stocks will get alarmed, as they always do, and will dump their holdings on the market, thus driving prices still lower. Then will come a financial crash, and all the evils which it always brings.

Fortunately, the condition in the business world is good. So long as the great consuming classes of the country are able to buy as freely as they have for the past two years, general business will remain on a solid foundation, and will not be very seriously disturbed by a collapse in stock values, due to the present speculative boom. But if there should be a decline in the consumptive demand, a stock panic would repeat for us the lesson of 1893 and succeeding years.

The reason of the speculative fever in stocks is the abundance of money and the low interest rates. As long as men can borrow money at a low figure, they will speculate. The present fever in Wall street would be checked by a tight money market; and that is the only thing that will do it at this juncture.

ENDING A FINANCIAL CHAPTER

There is but one thing remaining to be done to close out all government holdings of Pacific railroad obligations, and this step will soon be taken. Secretary Gage has announced that he will advertise for bids for its lien of $4,000,000, on the Sioux City and Pacific road. When this sale is completed, the government's holdings, which, with accredited interest, amounted to about $130,000,000, will be closed out without the loss of a dollar—and all within about three years.

During Cleveland's last term, Congress was ready to settle its claims on these roads for 50 cents on the dollar. The persistent neglect of the roads to take any steps toward a settlement disgusted Congress, and made it ready to close up the matter on the best terms obtainable. Fortunately for the treasury, the arrangements were not then made for a settlement, and the whole matter went over to the McKinley administration.

The matter came up for definite action by the government when the Kansas and Pacific road obtained an order of court for its sale at an upset price that would have prevented the United States from obtaining the $12,000,000 owed by the road. But these railroad schemers did not reckon on the fact that Secretary Gage is a practical financier, and fully acquainted with railway finance. It was necessary, under the order of court, for prospective bidders to make a deposit in cash of a certain per cent of the bid. It was not supposed Secretary Gage would do this, without express authorization by Congress. But he did, depositing $900,000, with a notice that the government was ready to bid $12,000,000 to cover the debt due it. That settled the matter. The road was sold, and the government was paid in full.

The coming sale will end the whole matter, and the McKinley administration is to be credited with accomplishing it and securing the government's claims in full. It was handled in an up-to-date business way, and with an eye single to the public interest.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The chief feature of the next General Assembly of Ohio, in a political way, will be the election of a United States senator to succeed Hon. Joseph B. Foraker. The Democrats are not certain whom they want, should they be successful in electing a majority of the members of the legislature. The truth is, they are short of material. They are without such leaders as Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, William Allen and Durbin Ward. There is not a Democrat living in Ohio who stands out and above his fellow-Democrats as a candidate about whom they can rally.

It is true the Democrats have John R. McLean, but, on the whole, they are not enamored with him. This was evidenced by the thousands of Democratic votes cast against him for governor two years ago. Democrats know he is not really a resident of the state, and his political methods do not bear the closest inspection. Through his Ohio paper, he has knifed many a loyal Democrat, and, altogether, his record is not one over which Democrats can become enthusiastic.

What is true of McLean is true of Tom Johnson, who has again come into prominence. Johnson's fads would drive from him thousands of conservative Democrats, and it would be impossible to line up the party for him. Aside from these two, where is the Democrat about whom the party could rally, and upon whom it could unite as a senatorial candidate?

With the Republicans it is different. Senator Foraker stands out as the candidate of the party. No other name is discussed, not even mentioned. Joseph B. Foraker is the kind of material out of which senators are made. His record in the upper barnch of Congress has added to his strength. He has developed into one of the foremost statesmen of the day, and is recognized as a leader of that body.

Every Republican member elected this year to the Ohio General Assembly will vote for the selection of Senator Foraker. No county, nuo senatorial district can nominate a Republican who is not a Foraker man. The Republican party is a unit for him. And while he satisfies the demands of all Republicans, he meets the approval of many Democrats who recognize in him a leader of the people and who want to see him again honored.

OUR BEEF IN ENGLAND.

Quite a number of our esteemed exchanges have been reading long lessons to the American people over the new regulation that the English army is to be supplied with home-grown beef. Without repeating the ridiculous comment in which they indulge, a simple statement of fact will be all-sufficient:

England does not grow enough meat to supply her own food demands. Hence it must be imported. If she requires English-grown beef for the army, the general market will require just that much more imported beef. Hence our exports will not be affected in volume.

The new plan is simply experimental, and is to be tried for six months. The total weekly supply for the army is 200,000 pounds, and this is barely 2 per cent of the weekly imports of refrigerated beef from the United States. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson showed that the new arrangement is just as broad as it is long when he said: "It can make little difference to our producers whether the British take enough from the home-grown supply to feed the soldiers, for if they do that they must import just that much more to supply the deficiency."

THE GAME OF POLITICS.

"Why abuse Mr. Knox," inquires the Toledo Blade, "without waiting to see what kind of an Attorney General he makes?" Can it be possible that The Blade doesn't understand the game of politics as it is played in this country?—Washington Post.

The Blade understands how the game of politics is played by political gamblers and demagogues, but it also understands most thoroughly the attitude of the great mass of honest voters in this broad land. They are not so much interested in the question what man shall hold a particular office, as they are in having its duties discharged with fidelity and honor.

It is only the demagogue who raises a senseless cry against a newly-appointed man, and seeks to find something in his history which may serve to prejudice the unthinking or the bigoted, forgetting the splendid sentiment of fair play which is so characteristic of the American people. A new man in an office will be judged by what he does, not by some fancied objection raised by a political enemy. Mr. Knox is a new man to the most of us, and we will wait to see whether he deserves blame before we lay it upon his shoulders.

AGUINALDO'S ADDRESS.

The address of Aguinaldo to the Filipinos is not a long document, but it covers the ground completely. He declares the ending of the insurrection and lasting peace are "absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine Islands."

His appeal to those yet in arms is eloquent. "The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it," he says. Convinced that under the Stars and Stripes the Filipinos will enjoy true liberty, he declares that by acknowledging the sovereignty of the United States, he believes he is serving the best interests of the islands.

This address marks the practical end of the transition stage in the Philippines. And it should mark the end of unwise and demagogic political action in the United States, on the part of Bryan and his clique, and the anti-expansion junta of "little Americans" in Boston. It is wise and patriotic always to accept accomplished facts. Nothing is ever gained by attempting to continue the agitation of an issue after it has been decided, and the matter is deemed a closed incident by the vast majority of the people.

The anti-expansion minority should now accept the quaint dictum of Culbertson, of Texas—"We've done expanded." To relinquish area which is incontestably ours, when rebellion has ceased and the people accept our rule with satisfaction, is something the American people will never allow. We are a progressive race, and the vast majority realize that the nation has entered upon a new era, and a more glorious one than any in our past. Let all take up our new duties in the true American spirit, and not attempt to turn the hands back upon the dial-plate of Time.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

One of the most troublesome questions connected with the pacification of the Philippines has been settled without our interference. Chapelle, the papal ablegate to the island, has informed Judge Taft, president of the Philippine commission, that the friars will not return to the provinces. The Catholic church authorities will retain in Manila only a sufficient number to act as instructors in the colleges, but will send none into the country. The friars are bitterly hated by the Filipinos for various reasons, and this was one of the most potent causes of the original insurrection against Spain.

THE PHILIPPINE JUDICIARY.

The Americanization of Philippine judicial methods will be an accomplished fact within a few weeks. Commissioner Wright (of the Taft commission) is preparing a criminal code, and Judge Henry C. Ide, also of that body, has completed a civil code. Neither of these is an amendment of the old Spanish code, but are based on the most enlightened principles of American court procedure. Simplicity, economy and prompt justice are the ends aimed at.

The system will embrace justices of the peace, provincial courts, and a supreme court for the entire group of islands. The primary courts—those of the justices—will have judisdiction in criminal actions where the penalty does not exceed a $50 fine or six months' imprisonment. All other actions will be brought in the district or provincial courts, while the supreme court will have appellate jurisdiction.

Proceedings will be conducted in Spanish, unless both parties agree upon the English language, until the year 1906. From thence onward all cases will be conducted in English. This provision is most wise, for it will stimulate the study of the English tongue. It is a wonder congress did not long ago make a similar provision for the courts of New Mexico and Arizona. There proceedings are held in both Spanish and English, and a court interpreter is needed at every trial.

LABORERS ARE SCARCE.

Already the cry is going up from the great farming districts of the Northwest for men to work on the farms. They are not wanted for a few days or for a month, but for the entire season. The spring work is about to begin in earnest and there are not enough men to carry it on.

According to the Chicago Tribune farmers in the Northwest are offering from $18 to $25 a month wages, with board and washing and are finding but few workmen.

The general good times, the building and conducting of great enterprises, the busy shops and factories are giving employment to all who want to work. Even the railroads are short of men at $1.50 a day.

The cry that improved machinery in shop and on farm would throw thousands out of employment, was not well based. On the farm, perhaps, one-fourth as many men can do the same amount of work as was performed twenty years ago, and yet farm hands are so scarce that last year thousands of young women in the great western states went into the fields and assisted in saving the crops.

In no way is the general prosperity of the country more apparent than in the scarcity of labor. The great army of employes are at work at good wages, and many of the men have short hours compared with a few years ago, and yet it is impossible to find men to do the work necessary to be done.

And this widespread prosperity is due to good crops, American ingenuity and the Republican party.

MR. LOOMIS HERE.

Minister Loomis lost no time, after arriving in the United States, in filing a vigorous disclaimer as to the authorship of the interviews sent from San Juan de Porto Rico, and attributed to him. These alleged interviews were full of severe criticisms of President Castro, of Venezuela. He not only enters a flat denial, but says that personally he likes the President very much.

Mr. Loomis of course refused to discuss the diplomatic tangle in Venezuela, but he declares that the preliminary steps to a solution of the asphalt dispute have been taken in the courts of that country, and that is exactly what the United States wanted. This government insisted that the quarrel "be submitted for adjudication without prejudice," says Minister Loomis, "and carried one point." He thinks the matter is in a fair way to be adjusted, and the Barcelona incident is settled by the Venezuelan government making the fullest amends. All of which is very gratifying to the people of the United States.

Seats in the New York Stock Exchange are selling at $58,000 and they are anxious seats at that.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

There is a larger movement of emigrants westward this spring than for many years. We are fairly deluged with questions about where to buy farms in the West and South.

We have therefore determined to open a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It will be called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Here are three sample advertisements, with fictitious names and addresses, so that you can see how many words to put in your advertisement:

FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, part black bottom, part hill, latter timbered; good house and barn, etc. Chas. Miller, Lancaster, Ohio.

WANTED—Farm or timber land in Arkansas or Georgia; must have house and running water. Thos. H. Walton, Belle Center, Ohio.

EXCHANGE OR SALE—Quarter section in Cass Co., Neb. Sod house, 40 broken. W. J. Scrooge, Route 1, Alpena, Neb.

These are merely models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials each as one word. Thus, the first advertisement contains 21 words; the second, 20; and the third, 21.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

MUST ABANDON FREE TRADE.

Englishmen have on their thinking caps just now. The heavy additional taxation which the Boer war has compelled is not only a serious burden, but it is not to be temporary. Most significant was the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that all the added burden of taxation is made permanent not by the necessities of the war, but by the disclosure of grave deficiencies in the organization of the British army, which have developed in the course of the South African campaign.

This means that there must be a radical change in the methods of British revenue. At present it is entirely one of direct taxation. But with the increase lately made, and which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declares must continue, the burden will be too heavy. Think of an income tax of six per cent! The taxpayers will not submit to this as a permanency. The free trade policy of direct taxation must be abandoned, and a resort must be had to indirect taxation—in other words, England must return to the protective system.

Of course it will not be called protection, but it will be, all the same. Any import duty on any imported article of the same kind as is made or produced in England will necessarily be protective, so far as that article is concerned. For instance, if a duty is put upon imported American iron and steel goods—rails, locomotives, bridges and machinery of all kinds—it will operate as a protective duty in behalf of the British manufacturers of the same products. As a Saturday night cable from London says:

The days of a general tariff for revenue in Great Britain seem, therefore, near at hand. The idea of protection is still an anathema in the minds of the men who will impose a tariff in the near future, but it is a mere juggling with names. The thing itself must come. The party of free trade has itself declared it, and only those who are wilfully blind fail to see it.

THE STAMP TAX DECISION.

The war tax law of 1898 contains a provision that export bills of lading shall bear a ten-cent internal revenue stamp. Though this is one of the provisions of that law which was repealed by congress last winter—the repeal to go into effect on July 1—a case, brought long ago, has just been decided by the United States supreme court. While dealing directly with the question of stamps upon export bills of lading, there are important inferences to be drawn from the decision.

The act in question required a ten-cent stamp upon these, but only one cent on an ordinary bill of lading. The court holds that this discrimination is in effect a tax or duty on exports, and hence invalid as it contravenes the clause of Article 1, section 9, of the constitution, which says: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state."

This decision is assumed by many to be an indication as to the finding of the court on the Porto Rican cases, in which the decision has not yet been handed down. They say that the court, by this decision, can only hold that the collection of a duty in Porto Rico on articles shipped from the United States is an export tax, because it is imposed by the authority of the United States alone, and is therefore a burden upon goods exported for some one or other of the United States. The point raised is interesting, and piques the public desire for an early decision in the insular cases.

SAENGERFEST DEBT PAID.

Cincinnati learned a valuable lesson through her attempt to wipe out the Saengerfest debt by holding a prize-fight. When the governor and the courts spoiled that degrading scheme, the directors each paid $1,000 into the fund, and over $30,000 was added to this by public subscription. The debt is all paid, and there is a surplus which will probably be distributed pro rata among the directors who paid such relatively large amounts to cancel a quasi-public debt.

The matter could have been settled in the same way, long ago, if the directors had taken the business way of doing it. Instead, they brought disgrace upon their city, and upon the state as well, by attempting to give a fistic exhibition in plain violation of law. The thousands of dollars they spent in arranging the hall for the fight was all dead loss, and added that much to the debt which they have just succeeded in wiping out. Let us hope the Cincinnatians have absorbed wisdom from this experience.

CUBA AS A STATE.

Senator Morgan proposes that Cuba shall do as the Republic of Texas did more than a half-century ago—make formal application for admission into the Union as a state. Were this to be done, with the approbation of the Cuban people, there is every probability that Congress would pass an act of admission and Cuba's single star be added as the forty-sixth in the American galaxy.

There would be opposition to the United States—not on political so much as industrial grounds. With Cuba a state, absolute free trade between that island and the United States would follow. The tobacco and sugar raisers of this country would oppose the admission; but on the other hand there would be no duty on the vast variety of American manufactures and products going into Cuba, and the entire trade of the islands would become ours. The general benefit from this would far outweigh any detriment to our tobacco and sugar planters.

The real objection, we think, will come from the more ignorant Cubans—and that means a large majority. They have the idea of independence firmly fixed in their minds, and will doubtless oppose annexation—at least until they have had a period of independence. Very probably Senator Morgan's plan will fail because of the opposition of the Cubans themselves.

While the result of the recent census of Canada has not been officially announced, it is believed that the gain for the decade will be a little over 11 per cent. The gain in the United States from 1890 to 1900 was about 21 per cent. Canada cannot expect to keep pace with this country until she becomes a part of it.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Gage Sustained by Appraisers.

Among the manufacturers and exporters there is said to be keen disappointment at the decision so promptly rendered by the general board of appraisers fully sustaining the action of Secretary Gage in directing the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar. It were idle to deny that most of those who are directly interested in the controversy expected the opposite result. In fact, the submission of the question to the quasi-judicial tribunal was regarded as a mere formality, and the treasury department was not unprepared for a decision favorable to Russia.

Secretary Gage, in his order to the customs officials, admitted that the facts in the case were involved and the conclusion to be drawn correspondingly difficult. He rightly stated that, as an administrative officer, it was his duty to determine doubtful points arising under the revenue or tariff laws in favor of his government, and that any error he might commit could be readily corrected by the general board of appraisers and by the supreme court. The general belief at the time was that the appraisers would adopt the Russian construction of the sugar regulations in force in that country and thus solve the problem to everybody's satisfaction. But the board decides, two to one, that the Russian government does pay a bounty on exported sugar and that it comes within the Dingley provision for a countervailing duty.

Porto Rican Tariff.

It was reported in a dispatch from Washington last week that free trade with Porto Rico would be proclaimed to begin on July 1. A closer examination of the legal aspects of the case seems to indicate that this step can not be taken by the time mentioned. It is true that the legislature of the island has enacted and put into operation a system of taxation, which, in the judgment of Governor Allen, will provide sufficient revenue for the purposes of government. But the Porto Rican tariff law provides, as a prerequisite to the issue of a proclamation by the President, the passage of a resolution by the legislature, notifying him of the passage of such a tax law, and that has not yet been done, and probably will not be done until the legislature meets in October. Apparently the only event which could do away with the Porto Rican tariff in the meantime would be a decision by the supreme court declaring the law unconstitutional.

Postal Reforms.

For a long time past the Post Office Department has unsuccessfully endeavored to secure legislation by Congress to prevent abuses of the privileges of second-class mail matter. It has now under consideration the question of the advisability of bringing about the desired reform by the adoption of a rule under the authority of the Postmaster-General. As a preliminary step in this direction, the department has addressed a circular letter to a large number of publishers of newspapers throughout the country asking their judgment upon the question whether a department rule will be considered injurious to legitimate newspapers and periodicals which will stop absolutely all premium inducements, direct or indirect and of whatever character. The department has done wisely to take this step to inform itself of the judgment of the publishers, recognizing, as it does, that the reform proposed can scarcely be carried out successfully without the aid of the standard newspapers and periodicals of the country.

Gen. Schwartzkopf's Death.

The tragedy of the fire by which the Imperial palace in Pekin was destroyed was the cruel fate of Major-General Schwartzkopf, chief of staff of Field Marshal Von Waldersee. At the last report no remains of General Schwartzkopf's body had been found, and it is believed that his body was entirely consumed in the fire. This young officer will be remembered for the conspicuous part his name played in the Dreyfus case. He was German military attache in Paris when that trouble began, and it was to him the bordereau was sent, and it was said he wrote the "petit bleu" to Esterhazy. He was also one of the military representatives of Germany at The Hague peace conference. His major-generalship was conferred upon his last year.

Our Dairy Products.

This country has very little to be proud of as regards its export trade in dairy products, and this despite earnest efforts by the Department of Agriculture's agents and others to remove bad impressions as to American butter and cheese existing in European countries. Our exports of butter and cheese, in fact, are steadily declining, and are now smaller than they were ten years ago. On the other hand, Canada's exports are steadily increasing, and her shipments considerably exceed those of the United States, while the margin in her favor is steadily growing. This country's exports of dairy products are only about one-third of those of Canada in value, the Dominion sending about one-fourth more butter, nearly four times as much cheese and twice as many eggs. Unfortunately, too, as above noted, our butter and cheese exports are losing ground, while egg exports alone are gaining. This latter fact may or may not be significant, but it is certainly curious to note that such purely natural products as eggs are increasing in favor abroad, while those products of man's skill, butter and cheese, are being rejected. It would seem to show a disposition to trust the American hen more than the American butter and cheese maker.

South America.

The attitude of the United States towards South America is extremely annoying to the Continental nations of Europe, says the London Spectator. "She will neither take it nor allow any one else to take it." Exactly. The South Americans have it. Why should they not keep it? And mark this: If ever the Dual Alliance, or the Triple Alliance or a Continental Alliance seeks to exploit South America Great Britain will again find her interest in supporting the Monroe Doctrine, which Lord Canning suggested as a bar to schemes of the Holy Alliance eighty years ago.

Japan's Business Situation.

If recent consular reports are to be credited the business situation in Japan is a far from encouraging one at present. According to Consul-General Bellows, of Yokohama, who writes to the State Department at Washington under date of February 19, the main cause of the existing trouble is found in the reaction following the intense stimulation in Japanese trade and exploiting of public and private enterprises, produced by the payment of the large Chinese indemnity and the issuance of great national loans. Extravagant methods of living following the war induced large imports, but export trade was hurt by the Chinese troubles last year, while the European demand for silk also showed a decline. Last year the relation of exports to imports stood in the ratio of five to six, and about $25,000,000 passed out of the country to settle Japan's balance of trade. This large outflow of specie caused the Bank of Japan to raise its rate of interest, produced a glut of merchandise in the godowns of the importers and caused a marked depreciation of stocks, bonds and other securities. The scarcity of money makes keenly felt the rise of living expenses, which, the consul says, have increased 75 per cent in a few years.

Current Events.

Free trade between Porto Rico and the United States will be established after July 1, the local assembly having passed a tax law to meet necessities of the government.

Tobaccoerist sues Mrs. Muir, daughter of the late Senator McPherson, on a $6,000 claim. She is said to have purchased for her own use.

George W. Jackson of Chicago, has invented new system which uses steel beams instead of wood for coffer dams and sheathing.

Secretary Root is reported as saying that Russell Harrison's discharge was not meant to reflect against his military record and regrets an inadvertence which gave the public a wrong impression.

Iowa Republican state convention will be held in Cedar Rapids on August 7.

Liquor interests reported to have raised corruption fund to influence legislators at Honolulu.

Illinois Senate passed resolution to investigate how $20,000,000 has been spent by the Drainage Canal board before additional supply is authorized.

Employes of the steel trust and mill operators reached an agreement which will prevent a strike. Formal compact signed, leaving situation practically unchanged.

Terms of the deal by which the Burlington is to transferred to the Morgan-Hill syndicate announced at Boston. Stock is to be $200 a share.

New political party, "The Greater New York Democracy," organized to fight Tammany Hall. Resolutions adopted ascribing ills of the city to Croker's organization.

Officials of rival companies elected directors of United States Express company. Thought to mean consolidation.

Mayors of Cuban cities charged with ignoring electoral laws imposed by the United States.

Two locomotives on Colorado and Northwestern road destroyed by snowslide near Boulder, Colo.

Chicago will improve some of its vacant lots to make playgrounds for children.

Chicago rats to be exterminated by the use of poison virus which has been successfully tested in Paris.

Chicago will begin action at once to oust Illinois Steel company from 200 acres of made land occupied by the South Chicago plant.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister at Washington, is preparing a memorial to his government, urging that his country fall in line with western progress and bring about reforms in economics, finance and governmental control.

Lockett Agnew, the London art dealer, confirms the report that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased the famous Galnsborough portrait, paying $150,000.

C. F. Herreshoff predicts that the Shamrock II will not "lift" America's cup. He criticises the curtailment of sail area on the new challenger.

One man suffocated and twelve overcome by smoke and gas in Great Northern Cascade tunnel in Washington.

Illegal cutting of timber reported on Chippewa reservation in Minnesota.

Stories of Hessian fly in Missouri boomed Chicago wheat market.

Federal inspectors have discovered plates from which bogus certificates are printed admitting Chinese immigrants to United States.

General Miles renewed his recommendation for a larger artillery force.

Secretary Hay will delay negotiating a new canal treaty with Great Britain until assured of the disposition of the Senate. From indications, no treaty will be ratified unless it gives the United States full control over any territory in Nicaragua or elsewhere through which a canal is to be constructed.

In speech at Charlotte, N. C., Senator McLaurin renounced the "new Democracy," announced himself in favor of administration's national policies and exhorts the South to abandon sectional prejudice and "support broad national policies looking to the upbuilding of a common country."

Indiana Supreme court rules that city authorities cannot exclude automobiles or any vehicles propelled by other than horse power from the streets.

Great strike threatened in the big steel mills of the country has been averted by an agreement to reinstate union men as McKeesport, Pa.

International committee approved plan for new system of teaching in Sunday schools. Old idea abandoned.

Plant of Platz Leather company at Racine burned, causing loss of $100,000.

Two hundred persons reported to have frozen to death in Alaska.

John A. Kasson severed his connection with State department as negotiator of reciprocity treaties.

Experts report winter wheat conditions the best in twenty years. Cold, wet weather is delaying farm work, but is extremely favorable to fruit.

Prof. S. P. Langley, of Smithsonian Institution, discovers new spectrum of great extent, wherein lies the basis of heat and cold and the consequent climatic changes.

Col. Alfred H. Belo, proprietor of the Dallas News and Galveston News, and the first man to take up arms for the confederacy, is dead at Asheville, N. C.

Vanderbilts negotiating to secure absolute control of the Union Pacific, which will be leased to the Northwestern, the latter guaranteeing 6 per cent on Union Pacific stock.

Board of general appraisers decides Russian sugar case, finding that bounty is paid and Secretary Gage justified in imposing countervailing duty.

Fifty million dollar steel plant to be built along the Sault Ste. Marie canal, to employ 10,000 workmen.

PHILIPPINES.

Transports Lawton and Garonne, with troops from the Philippines, about which there has been some anxiety, are safe. Lawton reached San Francisco April 11, and Garonne is expected in a day or two.

Secretary Root ordered General McArthur to reduce army in Philippines to 40,000 men, which is the result of improved conditions in the islands. Fourth Artillery and Fourth Cavalry coming home.

Reports from Philippines show many privates successfully passed examinations for second lieutenants.

Discharged soldiers urged to remain in the Philippines as colonists.

General MacArthur cables that newspaper reports of commissary frauds at Manila have been greatly exaggerated and tells of the prosecutions.

Gen. James R. Campbell said brigandage is the only menace to tranquility in the Philippines. Thinks army of 25,000 will be able to maintain order.

Aguinaldo has been given a private residence and a smaller guard.

CHINA.

German military expedition against the Chinese causing apprehension among the foreign envoys in China. Li Hung Chang found to be playing double game.

Chinese emperor orders his troops at Howai-Lu to withdraw outside of the Great wall, and the German-French punitive expedition against them may be abandoned.

Foreign authorities in China are in possession of documentary evidence showing the duplicity of Li Hung Chang.

Chinese indemnity claims of French departments of war, marine and colonies are 193,000,000 francs.

Palace of the empress burned at Pekin. It was occupied by Count von Waldersee and staff, who saved only their military papers.

Burning of imperial palace at Pekin may prevent return of Chinese emperor to his capital.

Prince Krapotkin says the Christianizing of China would destroy the morals of the Chinese people.

FOREIGN.

Opposition to religious orders is growing more violent in Portugal.

Mexico has signed The Hague peace convention. China, Luxemberg and Turkey are the only countries still out of the league.

Original Rothschild banking firm, located at Frankfort-on-Main, will be dissolved.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, son of the iron chancellor, publicly criticises the kaiser for his "zig zag course."

Prince Adelbert, kaiser's third son, enters German navy.

Czar invited French minister of foreign affairs to St. Petersburg for a conference.

New budget presented Thursday in the house of commons shows that the Boer war last year cost the British £225,000,000, and added £25,000,000 to the national debt. Additional loan of £30,000,000 proposed.

British expedition punished natives of Somali country for murder of Sub-commissioner Jenner.

British officers rewarded by King Edward for their services in South Africa. Kitchener made brigadier general.

House of commons authorized British chancellor to borrow £30,000,000 for war purposes.

British comment on the budget is solved by Harcourt's forecast that the debts incurred by the South African war will wipe out the £40,000,000 saved during 20 years of economy.

Bill for resumption of diplomatic relations with Austria, suspended since execution of Maximilian, is introduced in Mexico.

Council of state will submit to the sturthing a royal proposal for extraordinary grants for defenses of Norway.

General Hector MacDonald, British war hero in South Africa, has been assigned to important command on Afghan frontier.

Poultney Bigelow, returning to London from United States, asserts this country is headed toward revolution, and says spirit of commercialism and corruption runs riot.

Statesmen at Berlin taking despondent view of European politics through distrust of Italy.

International exposition at Glasgow opens this week. America makes poor showing.

Bridge of the Three Americas.

The new granite bridge over the neck separating the park lake from the north bay in Delaware park, the site of the Pan-American exposition, was built by the city of Buffalo at a cost of $50,000. It is 138 feet long, with a roadway 53 feet in width, and two footpaths, each 11 feet wide. It is in the form of three arches. For the purpose of the exposition each of the Americas is represented by an arch, and it has been given the name of the Bridge of the Three Americas.

ARMORED FISH OF THE LONG, LONG AGO

Armored fish are the ancestors of armored ships, and if the ships follow the example of their predecessors, weight and thickness will eventually be sacrificed to speed.

In the reptilian age, when huge monsters as big as a ten-roomed house stalked the earth, nature protected them with heavy spines and armor. But as nature struggled on toward the survival of the fittest, she began to discard this clumsy armor. Animals grew smaller, they discarded their armor, and the ruling animals were those who were most mobile.

The fossil fishes which Dr. Woodward of the Natural History museum, South Kensington, England, recently bought in the United States, have headpieces sometimes four inches thick. Those from the Cleveland beds were of a size that would put the light-armored sturgeon of to-day to flight. They were more than fourteen feet long; their skulls were four feet across; they had jaws which were both pincers and shears, and the lower mandibles of which were more than two feet long. The upper front teeth were about the size of tumblers. The armor plating is confined to the head and shoulders of the fish, though the dorsal points spade-like down the back. But the most interesting feature of the armor is that the shoulder plates fit into the head plates by a beautifully made knob and socket arrangement, so that the fish was able to turn its head from side to side.

There is only one living fish which possesses this peculiarity, and that is the bony pike of North America. But the pike has no such arrangement of that of the armor-plated fossil fish. He is able to wag his tail by virtue of a ball and socket in his backbone.—New York Press.

Beware of the Suction of a Fast Train.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

There is hardly any person, young or old, who does not like to see a fast railway train go by. There is a fascination in the rush and roar, the engine represents so much resistless strength, and it is all such a triumph of man's skill that it never fails to evoke wonder and admiration. Yet there is danger in a moving train, and every one should know enough to keep at a respectful distance while admiring this marvel. "The theory that a moving train carries along with it an envelope of air is very interesting," said an engineer. "I first had my attention attracted to the subject by a curious incident that happened several years ago at a crossing near Birmingham, Ala., where trains pass twice a day at a speed of about forty miles an hour. The tracks are seven feet apart, and there would seem to be ample room to stand in safety between the two trains. One day a terrier dog belonging to a section boss was asleep in the middle space and woke up just as the trains closed in from each side. There was a barrel on the ground nearby and the dog in his fright jumped on top of it. That probably brought him into one of the rushing envelopes of air. At any rate he was whirled off his feet and thrown to the roof of the opposite car, where he was subsequently found, jammed against a ventilator chimney, with no injury except a broken leg. How in the world he ever made such a journey and escaped alive is a mystery. Unless his fall was deadened by a cushion of air. Apropos of atmospheric pressure, it is a well-known fact that there is a "vortex space" and "zone of suction," directly behind any rapidly-moving train, and its presence accounts for a grotesque happening that took place some time ago on the Southern Pacific. While the California-bound express was going through Western Arizona at a clipping gait, a passenger who was on the verge of lunacy rushed out on the rear platform, climbed on a rail and jumped off. He was wearing a very long linen duster, and a muscular tourist who happened to be on the platform at the same time grabbed it by the tails as it sailed by and yelled for help. When some of the others ran to his assistance they found the lunatic stretched straight out in the air behind the platform, safely anchored by his duster, which had turned inside out and caught him at the shoulders. The muscular gentleman was hanging on for dear life, but had it not been for the fact that the would be suicide was virtually sustained and carried along by the suction of the vortex, something would certainly have given way. They reeled the man in like a kite and he promised to be good. We have very little knowledge at present of the atmospheric conditions that surround a moving train. A fuller knowledge of them may lead to the solution of some baffling problems in traction."

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—240 acres in Dixon county, Nebraska. 180 acres cultivated, balance pasture and hay; fair buildings. W. W. Cooper, Ponca, Neb.

FOR SALE—Fine Fruit Farm, income property, under irrigation, near Riverside, Cal. For particulars address R. C. Brinkerhoff, Riverside, Cal.

Publishers' Column

A LIBERAL PICTURE OFFER, TEN FULL TONE PHOTOTYPES

Postpaid to Any Address for 60 Cents.

Think of it! Ten beautiful pictures, selected subjects, in two colors, black and brown, mounted on heavy, dark gray cardboard, 13x14 inches. They are all the rage now for wall adornment, and we have sold thousands of sets to our city subscribers. We are going to give our out-of-town subscribers the same opportunity to obtain a set of these pretty pictures, as those in Toledo. If you want to make your room tasty and attractive, then you want a set of these pictures. As they are mounted on stiff cardboard, it is not necessary to frame them. A small tack will hold them in place. Order at once, as our supply is limited, and this offer will not continue long.

These pictures cannot be purchased at any store for less than 10c each. Our price, 60 cents for a collection of 10.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.50
1 dozen knives or forks	4.75
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.80
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. To send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The prices—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2035—Leonie Blouse.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 15 years. This Leonie blouse is a good pattern for girls of twelve, fourteen or sixteen. The blouse front opens at the neck in deep pointed reveres with charming effect. A one-piece back without fullness is given, and a one-piece bishop sleeve with a narrow cuff. There are also a fitted belt and a high turn-over collar. The model shows one of the silk-and-wool mixtures in blue, with reveres and collar of panne velvet.

The jacket is lined with blue silk and hooks at the revere and the belt.

1995—Broser Skirt.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years—To complete a costume this design will be found quite desirable. This skirt is circular in design with a turned-in plait in the back. A dart over the hips secures a perfect fit and the skirt opens at one side of the front. The over-lapping breadth can be cut or not as the pattern is perforated.

2025—Monteith Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Montieth blouse is a dainty new model suitable for dress occasions. The body is cut out at the neck and is full at the belt. There are under-arm forms and a plain back. A broad flat

collar is given that with the waist fastens at the side. The lingerie sleeve has a puff at the elbow and at the wrist, with the fullness between laid in tucks. A fitted lining and high collar are given. The beautiful model has the body of blue panne velvet covered with soft lace. The puffed sleeve is also of the blue velvet, covered with lace except where the puff escapes. A band of black velvet is set on the edge of the broad collar, which has also a lace collar laid over it. The collar and chemisette are of the blue panne faced on the lining. A knot of black velvet, the ends finished with gold ferrets, is placed at the opening of the waist and gives a charming finish to a beautiful design. This model can be worked out in many ways and in any soft material.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

DO NOt FAIL to give The Numerb of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay.

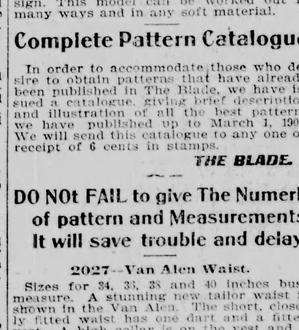
2027—Van Alen Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A stunning new tailor waist is shown in the Van Alen. The short, closely fitted waist has one dart and a fitted vest. A high collar is on the vest and a high turn-down collar on the waist ex-

tends to the revers. A coat-sleeve is used. Violet peau de soie is the material shown in the model, with vest and revers of white panne velvet. Gold applique is placed over the velvet on the revers and collar.

2003—Holyoke Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A new pretty blouse that is par-



ticularly adaptable to this style is the Holyoke. It is tucked in clusters of three, and lays over a vest tucked to the bust, the fullness being gathered at the belt. The back is tucked through the center. The two-piece sleeve is cut out to show a lingerie sleeve. The model for the Holyoke is of cream silk crepon; black guipure lace insertion forms the high collar and the front edges of the blouse. The same lace is used to strap the shoulders and sleeves. White lawn can be used for this design or the new white linen.

2033—Sartell Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The Sartell skirt is a new long three-gored design with a graduated turned-in plait at the back.

It is fitted over the hips and has three tabs attached to the belt at the back. The skirt flares well at the feet and is suitable for any material.

2032—Medici Cape.

Sizes, medium and large. The fashionable Medici cape is most becoming to middle-aged women. It is circular without a seam on the shoulder, and has a fitted flaring collar. In length it should reach

half way to the knee. This elegant model is of black velvet, lined with violet brocade. A deep silk applique trims the bottom of the cape. Any material can be adapted to this design.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Col. Webb Hayes Recites Some Experiences

Col. Webb C. Hayes is of the opinion that in some respects modern methods of warfare are far more humane than those in vogue during the civil war, and his own experience justifies his position.

Hayes was in Cuba and participated in the battle before Santiago. The fight was a lively one and the Americans were in the open and exposed to the fire of the entrenched Spaniards. On the one side was the Spanish troops and on the other the American artillery which was throwing shot and shell over the heads of the American troops into the Spanish trenches.

The horses became greatly excited and Hayes and the other officers dismounted the better to control them and also that they might not offer so conspicuous targets for the Spanish gunners. Col. Hayes' horse broke loose but finding itself apparently surrounded ran in a circle and returned to the Colonel. As he caught the animal by the bridle the horse reared and fell dead, shot by three bullets. In the fall the horse threw Col. Hayes and, as he supposed, struck him in the back with one of its hoofs.

The excitement of the battle was on and Col. Hayes did not give the incident a second thought. It was a strenuous period and for several days Col. Hayes did not take off his clothes. Five days afterwards after taking a bath one of his men in rubbing him down touched a tender spot in his back. When Hayes winced the man said:

"Why did you not tell me you was wounded and I would have been more careful?"

"Wounded!" said Hayes, "why, I am not wounded!"

"Yes you are," insisted the man. "You have a hole clear through you."

An investigation showed the man was right. A Manser bullet had entered the Colonel's side and passed through his body, going out near the back bone.

"Rather an amusing incident culminated at Santiago which will be relished by the Cornell boys," said Colonel Hayes. "In 1897 the race between the Cornell and Yale crews was pulled off on the Hudson and Cornell won. I was with a party of gentlemen watching the race and was emphatic in my assertions that Cornell would win, for I am a Cornell boy. After the race I said Cornell would win next year, and a bet was made of a supper for the party in which were Adjutant General Corbin, Teddy Roosevelt and other Yale men.

"When the race came off in 1898 I was in Cuba and had forgotten all about the event. One day some New York papers came into camp, and opening one of them the first thing to catch my eye was the triumph of the Cornell crew. We gathered together the Cornell boys, secured the Rough Riders' band, and there was a jollification which awakened the echos of the Cuban hills.

"Then I remembered that a friend of mine in Cleveland, a Yale man, was one of the party on the Hudson beat the year before, and I sent him a cablegram, at his expense, which read:

Cornell,
I Yell
In the trenches before Santiago.
HAYES.

"In transmission the leter y in the cablegram changed to f, and, according to the message, I fell in the trenches before Santiago. The friend jumped to the conclusion that I had been wounded and there was quite a flurry. They telegraphed to Corbin for particulars, but the adjutant general had no report of me except that my horse had been shot and killed.

"However, my friends were certain I was wounded, and a dear old preacher referred feelingly to me in his public prayer. At last a Cornell boy saw the cablegram and at once dissipated the delusion. 'You're a pretty lot of galoots,' said he. 'That's the Cornell yell and a letter has been changed; that's all.' And so all the sympathy which had been poured out in my behalf had been wasted."

AGUINALDO'S ADDRESS

Counsels the Filipinos to Find Liberty Under Our Flag.

Manila, April 20.—The following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people, made public last evening:

"I believe that I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the progress of the war. The lessons, fraught with a full meaning, which have recently come to my knowledge, suggest, with irresistible force, that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands.

"The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force which restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace. This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that, under its protection, the Filipino people will attain all those promised liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it, there has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

"After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace nor the lamentations of thousands of families yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the promised generosity of the great American nation.

"By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving Thee, my beloved country. My happiness be thine."

To signalize this important step in the pacification of the country General MacArthur orders the release on swearing allegiance to the United States of one thousand insurgent prisoners.

Effect Will Be Good.

Washington, April 20.—It is believed by the administration that the manifesto of Aguinaldo will have a decidedly good effect both in the Philippines and in this country. It will take some time for its dissemination among the Filipinos, but it is expected to be of considerable service and to make more rapid the improvement in the situation which set in some time ago and has become quite marked of late. Especial gratification is felt at the unreserved tone of the document and the full acceptance it indicates of American rule. This it is felt will bring to support of the government many Filipinos who while wishing for peace have hesitated to assist the Taft commission. In this country it is expected to reduce the criticism of the administration and to cause less discussion of the general policy of the war in the islands and more consideration of the important matter of the best administration to be evolved for their government. It is to this work that the Taft commission is now bending all its energies. Aginaldo, now that he has accepted American sovereignty, probably will be given considerably more liberty than he has enjoyed hitherto. His services will be used as far as possible in the pacification of the islands. The extent, however, to which he will be permitted his freedom is for General MacArthur to determine with the assistance of the Taft commission for the aim of the government here will be to rest largely on the views held by its representatives in the islands.

AGUINALDO TALKS.

London, April 22.—A dispatch from Manila quotes Aguinaldo as saying:

"During the war with the Americans I was often very close to them. I expected to make my greatest stand at Calumpit. When I abandoned Tal Tarlac I commanded 1,500 riflemen. I anticipated General Wheaton's landing at San Fabian. I planned to retreat to Nueva Vizcaya, but was frustrated by General Lawton. I slipped through the cordon with 250 men only four hours before the landing party came ashore.

"I should like to visit the United States, but I am at the disposition of the authorities. I am undecided as to my future plans. I believe that the Federals will be strong agents in the pacification of the archipelago."

MARINDUQUE PLACATED.

Washington, April 17.—The war department to-day received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manila:

"Colonel Abad, insurgent leader, Marinduque, 9 officers, 70 soldiers, 248 small arms, surrendered (Major) Frederick A. Smith, April 15, oathed with impressive ceremony, released. This ends insurrection there. (Signed) "MACARTHUR."

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

Manila, April 17.—The chief of staff of the insurgent general, Mascardo, has surrendered at the town of Marivales, in Bataan province, Luzon. He said that Mascardo's band of followers, now greatly diminished, are in a bad way. It it impossible for them to elude the Americans. They are unable to obtain food and want to surrender. It is said that General Mascardo himself will surrender shortly. It is intimated that an official announcement regarding the disposition of Aguinaldo will soon be made.

CONSOLIDATING.

Manila, April 17.—The first and second military districts of Northern Luzon have been consolidated and placed under command of Brigadier-General Funston. Similar action has been taken with regard to the fourth and fifth districts of Southern Luzon and General Sumner has been placed in charge. This action has allowed the reliefs of Generals Grant and Hall respectively and is one of the results of the pacific conditions of these districts. It is expected that further consolidation will be adopted at an early date.

REPORT IS DISCREDITED.

Vancouver, B. C., April 22.—The reported blizzard at Nome, in which 200 miners are alleged to have perished, is discredited by arrivals here from Dawson yesterday on the steamer Victorian.

The Skagway papers further investigated the report after receiving the first announcement and telegrams were received at Skagway from Dawson stating that Reed, who brought the story from Nome to Dawson, had probably been imposed upon. No confirmation of the story has been received either at Dawson or at Skagway.

An Embezzler.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 18.—Thomas F. Ward, vice president and manager of the Lemars National bank, is a self-confessed embezzler to the amount of $25,000 or $30,000. He has also absconded. It is alleged that he took $30,000 with him or lost it during the past few days in speculation, as it is missing from the vault of the bank.

You Are Nervous

If you know it's due to something very serious, you had better consult your doctor.

But if it comes from worry or too hard work, or if it is due to nervous dyspepsia or impure blood, why not try Ayer's Sarsaparilla?

Your doctor will certainly approve of this, and we are confident it will do you great good.

You see, our confidence comes from a knowledge of this medicine extending over fifty years.

$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

BRITISH TARIFF.

How the New Duties Affect Trade and Popular Opinion.

London, April 19.—Taken as a whole, the comments of the country on the proposals of the chancellor of the exchequer in the budget statement presented yesterday cannot be regarded as unfavorable. The outstanding feature of the public's reception of the budget is the outcry from the coal districts, and, in a lesser degree, from the businesses affected by the sugar tax. In coal centres the export duty is regarded as confirming the idea in some radical quarters that the government is riding for a fall, but the well-informed consider it possible that the chancellor of the exchequer will be induced to exempt from the new duty all contracts made prior to to-day, thus relieving the pressure of the middlemen who have bought or sold coal for future delivery. This, it is believed, will go far towards reconciliating the coal trade generally to the new imposition. In the meanwhile, however, the opposition of the coal owners is augmenting hourly. The chambers of commerce in the coal districts are protesting in vigorous terms. The Cardiff exporters scent ruin and their markets being captured by American and German coal. The manufacturers, on the other hand, flatter themselves that the effect of the tax will be to lower prices and lessen competition in iron and steel.

The grocers advanced sugar a half penny per pound this morning in London. British refined sugars were very strong, and jumped two shillings to two shilling and sixpence a hundred-weight.

The Scotch manufacturing confectioners and preserve makers advanced four shillings and six-pence and two shillings and six-pence per hundred-weight, respectively. The Scotch sugar refiners have put on three shillings to four shillings and have abolished discounts.

There was practically no business today on the Greenock sugar exchange, owing to the extensive buying prior to the budget announcements.

The president of the Refiners' Association expresses the opinion that the tax will work out beneficially.

A steamer with a cargo of continental sugar arrived at Greenock last evening, after the customs house was closed, and was refused permission to unload. The duty on her cargo amounts of £2,000. The importers claim that the duty on sugar had not been imposed when the steamer arrived, and, therefore, they will contest payment of the duty.

The budget had little general effect on the stock exchange here to-day apart from weakening consols. This premier security opened ½ a point lower at 94⅝, but later recovered somewhat. The price to-day is the lowest since 1892. Business became brisk, and the market indulged in a game of ping-pong with consols for balls.

There is reason to believe that the best financial circles approve of borrowing on consols.

The export coal business at Cardiff docks was at a standstill to-day. Merchants refused to ship and take the responsibility of the new tax while the colliery owners repudiate any liability.

The Scotch exporters of coal are of opinion that the United States are bound to capture the West Indian coal market.

The ship-owners of Glasgow anticipate that a portion of the duty will come out of their pockets.

The comments of the afternoon newspapers here follow the lead of the morning papers generally in anticipating that the more acute irritation will soon pass off. The Irish newspapers condemn the income tax feature of the budget, and they think the sugar duty will press specially hard on Ireland, owing to the general poverty of the people. The Dublin Independent remarks:

"The imperial tax-gatherer will thereby be enabled to draw out of Ireland an additional half million for the South African war, which, as a nation, we have emphatically condemned."

CHINESE SLAVES.

San Francisco, April 22.—The Chinese quarter of this city is very much perturbed by an effort by the federal authorities to suppress the traffic in female Chinese slaves. United States Marshal Shine, with a squad of assistants, made a sudden descent on the brothels and arrested 34 terrified and shrieking women. Sixteen who produced certificates were released. The remaining eighteen are held in custody.

It is estimated that at least 80 inmates of the houses on Baker street and Sullivan alley escaped through alleys and over roofs. The raid was the immediate result of an order from the attorney general at Washington to the district attorney, directing him to to do all in his power to suppress the traffic in female Chinese slaves.

The women prisoners will be taken before the federal courts to determine whether they have a legal right to remain in this country, and if they are held in bondage as the chattels of masters. The power of the authorities will stop at this point, but the officials are confident that the deportation of a number of slave girls will dampen the ardor of the slave dealers and destroy the traffic.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Vancouver, Wash., April 22.—Charles Brown and E. L. Canby, president and cashier respectively of the First National bank of Vancouver, which was closed Saturday by the controller of the currency, committed suicide the same night, two miles from this city, by shooting themselves with revolvers. Their bodies were found lying together in a small clump of bushes. Both used the same weapon and Canby evidently died first, as the revolver was found in Brown's hand. Each put the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and blew the top of his head off.

OUR GOLD.

Largest Amount Ever in the American Treasury.

New York, April 18.—The Evening Post says:

"Yesterday's summary of the United States treasury's report shows that the government's aggregate gold holdings, for the first time in history, have passed the half billion dollar mark. The exact total was $500,278,506, of which $202,078,959 was held against certificates in the hands of the outside public, and $150,000,000 as a reserve against outstanding United States notes, the balance being free assets.

"This is the largest amount of gold now represented by any single financial institution in the world and it is the largest ever held by any institution with one exception—Imperial Bank of Russia, which in February, 1898, raised its total holdings to $500,300,000. At present, however, the Russian bank holds only $371,500,000.

"The Bank of France now holds $472,271,000, its high record being $479,244,000 on the 4th of this month. Most of this gold is held against outstanding notes. The Bank of England holds $169,100,000 gold and the high record of its history was $245,500,000 in February, 1896.

"Present gold holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany are $130,080,000 and its total of gold and silver combined never ran above $222,500,000.

"The United States treasury gross gold holdings have increased $76,439,000 within the past twelve months. In this month of 1899 they barely exceeded $278,000,000 as against the $503,080,000 now held. On February 10, 1896, they reached the low level of $94,239,542."

FIGHT IN HAWAII.

Our Liquor Legislation. Other Measures Discussed.

Honolulu, April 9, via San Francisco, April 18.—The territorial legislature is now in the midst of a hard fight over the proposed liquor dispensary law. The bill has been before the senate in various stages for several days, and committee reports for and against it have been made. The campaign has developed into a very bitter one, and there are many charges of a corruption fund circulated by the liquor interests. It will be some days before a final vote is reached in the senate, and then the fight will reach the lower house. Party lines have completely broken on the subject.

The house has killed a bill to make the old flag of the Hawaiian nation the territorial emblem, on the ground that it is not the rule for territories of the United States to have flags of their own.

The bill to allow the ex-queen $12,000 a year as a pension has two substitutes, one proposing to give her $250,000 in a lump sum and the other to make at this time an appropriation of $12,000 for her for the next two years. Most of the Independents are understood to favor giving the $250,000.

The house has finally passed a bill to provide for the use of the Hawaiian, as well as the English, language in the circuit courts of the territory. Since annexation, only the English language has been allowed in courts of record.

The Japanese immigration companies, which brought loads of Japanese contract laborers here during recent years, are closing up their business in the islands, as no more assisted immigration is allowed. The Japanese are now returning home at the rate of about two hundred a month.

Treasurer Lansing has just made a report to Governor Dole, which indicates that the territory is running short of funds and will soon be without cash for current expenses. The cash balance is now down to $160,000, and running expenses are about $100,000 a month. There will be no income until the legislature provides some, and to-day it was found necessary to suspend some road work.

RIPLEY ACQUITTED.

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—The jury in the case of Capt. Garnett Ripley, chargeed with being in a conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of William Goebel, to-day rendered a verdict of not guilty after being out only a short time. The defendant was immediately surrounded by friends and congratulated.

Although the jury was out two hours, most of the time was taken up in discussing the case in the jury room. Only two ballots were taken. On the first ballot ten jurors voted "not guilty," and two voted guilty. The two who voted guilty said they believed the evidence showed him connected with the conspiracy, but when they learned that either a life imprisonment sentence or the death sentence must be imposed and that a shorter sentence would not be permissible they voted with the majority for an acquittal.

The verdict in the Ripley case is generally approved, though it was a surprise, as it was generally predicted that there would be a hung jury. Capt. Ripley is the fourth one of the alleged Goebel suspects to be tried.

The jury in the Ripley case was composed of Democrats. The matter of a requisition for the return of ex-Governor W. S. Taylor from Indiana for trial is again a theme of popular speculation, but Commonwealth Attorney Franklin refuses to discuss it, and up to noon today no application for extradition papers had been filed.

Volunteers Arrive.

San Francisco, April 18.—The transport Roseeranz has arrived from Manila with a portion of the 35th regiment. She will be held at quarantine for inspection.

CHEW FOOD.

Chewing Preserves the Teeth and Helps Digestion.

The finest specimens of teeth are seen in animals and human beings who chew the food thoroughly.

Dentists agree that teeth must be used to properly preserve them and therefore they urge people to chew their food thoroughly, but the nervous, hurried manner of eating is altogether too common among people and when fed on soft mushes they are liable to swallow the food without chewing.

Dyspepsia and bad teeth are the result if this practice is continued. True one can eat soft food without detriment if the necessity of chewing is remembered. Grape-Nuts food is so crisp and brittle and withal so pleasant to the taste that the user can not forget to chew and thus the teeth get the necessary use and the glands of the gums are made to give the juices that nature intends shall be mixed with the food before it enters the stomach. A New York doctor says many New Yorkers put a little sugar on oatmeal and then cover with Grape-Nuts, and this method compels the chewing necessary to digest the oatmeal.

Grape-Nuts food is pre-digested and also helps in digestion of other food. The doctor's plan might do for a variety, but Grape-Nuts and cream alone are considered ideal by hundreds of thousands of brainy people.

There are other reasons why those who eat Grape-Nuts look nourished and well fed. The food is made of parts of the field grains which Nature makes use of in rebuilding the brain and nerve centers. Proof will follow use.

MONEY COMING TO YOU.

$1,000.00 - PRIZES.

What well-known philanthropist is here represented?

We intend to make The Paragon Monthly the most popular magazine in the world by one of the grandest puzzle contests ever advertised. Can you make out the name of America's Grandest Iron and Steel Manufacturer, who has given away so many millions of dollars to benefit mankind? The full name of this generous man can be made out in the puzzle picture printed in this advertisement. If you can make it out, just write it on a postal card and send to us. We will give $1,000.00 in Gold to the fortunate ones in our contests. A WONDERFUL OFFER.

NO MONEY NEED BE SENT WITH YOUR ANSWER.

Just try hard to solve the puzzle picture. The name of America's well-known philanthropist can be made out if you will give it some time. The $1,000.00 in Gold will positively be given to the winners. Remember, we do not want one cent of your money. There is only one condition, which will take only a little of your time. We do not care who gets the money. Try and Win. No matter how far away you live you have an equal chance in this new grand and liberal Gold Money Prize Contest.

$1,000.00 IN GOLD FREE DISTRIBUTION

Try to be smart and clever enough to make out the name of this great millionaire philanthropist who has done so much in his grand free gifts to cities and towns all over the country. If you can solve it let us hear from you immediately on a postal card. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once notify you. You don't often have a chance like this to take without cost a $1,000.00 in Gold Free Contest. Write at once to THE PARAGON MONTHLY, 22 North William St., New York City.

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For $47.50 A GRADE "AMERICUS" The Regular Direct Factory Price We furnish this $75 two-year guaranteed TOP BUGGY

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Double Farm Harness	$16.50	Single Buggy Harness	$ 4.25

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Sayings of Children.

A Difficulty Removed.—"Dickie, when you divided those five caramels with little sister, did you give her three?" "No, Harter, 213 Ash St., Nevada, Mo., will receive absolutely free, full knowledge of how to cure herself of Tobacco Habit. Most wonderful discovery. No more hypodermics and its associate diseases. Don't let them tell all sorts of stories in a vain effort to be original.

Not as Bad as That—Aunt Hanna—We shall all know each other in that better land, Edith—Yes; so I have been told; but then, auntie, we shan't be obliged to speak to everybody.

He Knew—Teacher—If you are polite and kind to your young comrades what will be the result? Billy Jones—They'll know they can lick you.

He Remembered—Mamma—Why, Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! How could you take little Ethel's half of the apple away from her? Johnny—'Cause I ain't forgot what you told me—to always take sister's part.

The Sacrifice—Mamma—Now, Teddy, we must all try and give up something during Lent. Teddy—I'm willing, Mamma—What will it be, dear. Teddy—Soap.

The Surprise—On Monday morning little 2-year-old Edith volunteered to superintend the family washing. When Jane put the clothes on to boil the small inquisitor gave one look of open-eyed astonishment, then ran to her mother and excitedly exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! Jane's cooking the clothes for dinner."

None Left—Teacher—Now, Polly, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it and kill three, how many would there be left? Polly—Three, Teacher—No; two would be left. Teacher—No, there would not. The three shot would be left, and the other two would be flied away.

SENATOR CALL'S AUDIENCE

Contained No One of Lesser Rank Than the Vice President.

There are two ways of looking at anything; and the way a wit of Washington explained a certain lack of audience in the senate, when a southern senator made a speech, was certainly the most delightful way of defining a somewhat chilling incident.

It has passed into history that Honorable Wilkinson Call, of Florida, though for three terms a United States senator and highly honored by his state, did not make a great impression on the senate as a speaker, and that he thus disappointed all those who have the tradition in their minds that all southern statesmen are orators.

Senator Call, it is said, once arose to make a speech when the senate chamber was rather empty. As he spoke, the few members of the senate who were there filed out to get luncheon. No one remained on the floor to listen to the speech; but the president of the senate still sat in his place, dignified and calm.

The galleries were also rather empty, and the incident became the subject of Washington gossip. At a dinner party where a southern politician was a guest, it was asked what he thought of the southern senator's audience when he made his speech in the senate that morning.

Then came a clever answer, for the southern man said, with a grave face: "I thought it was a very distinguished audience. There was no person there of less rank than the Vice President of the United States."—Saturday Evening Post.

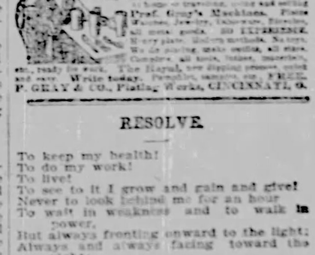
Wireless Telegraph to Europe.

Tesla is arranging to telegraph to Europe without using wires. It will be some little time yet ere the results will be known to the world. However, the effort will be prominently before the public, and is designed to create general interest in the electrical features of the Pan-American exposition, especially in those features that have to do with telegraphy.

A man with a husky voice hasn't necessarily a husky disposition.

FREE TO WEAK MEN

Any man sending their name and address to W. S. Harter, 213 Ash St., Nevada, Mo., will receive absolutely free, full knowledge of how to cure herself of Tobacco Habit. Most wonderful discovery. No more hypodermics and its associate diseases. Don't let them tell all sorts of stories in a vain effort to be original.



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LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE wants to establish an Office and distributing depot in each state, and desires manager for each place. Salary $18 per month. Applicants must furnish references as to character and have $50 cash. Free outfit. Address, with stamp, PRESIDENT, Box 1141, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

RELIGION.

Creeds change,
All outward forms
Recast themselves,
Sacred groves, temples and churches
Rise and rot and fall.
Races and nations
And the various tongues of men
Come and go and are
Recorded, numbered,
And forgotten in the repetition
And the drift
Of many ages.
All outward circumstances
May be different,
But there lives no man—
Nor ever lived one—
Who, in the silence of his heart
Feeling his need,
Has not cried out,
Shaping some prayer
To the unchanging God.
—Paul Kester in McClure's Magazine.

The Philosophy of Dress.

Dress is defined in the dictionary as "that which is used as a covering or ornament to the body," and the greater the civilization, the more attention is paid to its perfection in every detail. Since the world began, women have been perplexed and harassed with this problem. The return of each changing season renews the same striving and wrestling with the momentous question, and the breadth of choice offered in the variety of materials, as well as the diversity of styles and

fashions, only increases the embarrassment.

Some individuals simply clothe themselves, while others make personal adornment the emphasis of their lives. Fortunately, however, there is a happy medium, the keynote of which is well sounded by the majority of the great middle class. Yet love of dress is an inherent quality. Occasionally there are those who claim to have risen above this vanity, but it is either because their minds are devoted to some absorbing interest, or poverty or grief have crushed out all thought or care for the body, beyond an observance of life's decencies.

Dress always commands respect, especially among strangers, and in a great degree it expresses the character of the wearer. Loud colors, cheap jewelry and various odds and ends of floating ribbons and laces, betray the uncultivated mind, and a vulgar liking for display; at the same time they show a love of beauty which lacks the refining gold of education.

Next to the buying of food, the buying of clothing offers the greatest opportunity for the judicious investment of money. We are told how it is possible to dress well on sums ranging from $50 a year up into the hundreds, but it is the $50 a year that takes the greater amount of care and thought, and it is a difficult matter to tell the exact number of dollars with which a woman may present an elegant appearance, for circumstances alter cases. If one has ample means, the matter is easily settled; but where every penny has to be counted and the wants of a large family supplied, then it becomes a serious affair.

One great necessity is to know how and what to buy, and after the goods are purchased, to have the ability to tell how a garment should be made; the most important of all is to be able to make it yourself. Sewing is a universal feminine accomplishment, but all women are not natural dressmakers, and one often hears the remark: "I do wish I could make my own clothes, but I have no idea how to put anything together." To such people, where there is the necessity for economy, I would say, "Go and learn." There are schools for dressmaking and millinery, and if these are not available, study the fashion magazines. They all contain instructions for home dressmaking, and the patterns have arrived at such a degree of perfection that one cannot go very far wrong if they are followed closely. Experience is the best teacher of all, and the prentice hand should be tried on a simple and inexpensive garment until some knowledge of the art is gained. One thing should always be remembered, neatness and perfection of detail are as desirable in the making of the inside of a gown as the outside. While it may not show, it has much to do with the style and finish of the garment. If any one member of a family shows a talent for dressmaking—and a talent it is in these days—then it should by all means be cultivated. It does no woman harm to know how to make her own clothing, no matter what her station in life may be, for it is impossible to tell when the wheel of fortune may take an awkward turn and land the prosperous ones on the downward side.

In the matter of purchasing materials for a wardrobe, there is so wide a field of choice that before setting out on a shopping expedition, the shopper should know exactly what she needs and how large an expenditure of money she can afford, or else a day may be spent in aimlessly wandering from store to store in worried indecision.

Every thrifty woman buys goods that may be used on both sides and of some soft and durable shade that will bear the strain of constant wearing. Where it is possible, the best of everything should be bought, and in the language of old Aunt Betsy, "when you're gittin', git good."

Too many women fritter away their substance in buying more than they need, overlooking the fact that quality is preferable to quantity. Bear in mind that one suitable and well made costume gives far better satisfaction than a dozen cheap affairs. A few years ago if a woman owned a good black silk she was considered to be ready for any emergency. Now, the cloth tailored gown has taken its place and she who has one of these, together with a few separate waists, is prepared for any ordinary occasion.

The great secret of the well dressed woman is the care she gives to her wardrobe. If a gown is worth wearing at all, it is worth keeping in order, and neither moths nor clothes brush nor the stitch in time should ever be forgotten. A skirt should not be hung up in a string with a collection of odds and ends crowded over it, nor should a waist be suspended by one sleeve as if in disgrace and left to accumulate wrinkles. No matter how simple the garment, if it is kept in repair, it will look well as long as it is wearable.

Pins should never be used in place of hooks or buttons, and the moment given to the final glance in the mirror to see that every detail of the toilet is as near to perfection as possible, is not time thrown away, for an untidy collar, a sagging waistband, and a skirt frayed at the bottom, sounds the death knell to beauty.

Shoes, gloves, hats and other accessories are worthy of as much consideration as the gown itself, but one can be well dressed without a large stock of these adjuncts. As far as shoes are concerned, it is more economical to have two or three pairs at once, as they are much longer and keep in better condition than when they are constantly in use, for as a shoemaker once said, it is a good idea to "rest" the leather occasionally.

In the days of our grandmothers it was the custom to make up a large quantity of under clothing and pack it away to be brought out as it was needed. But the progress of the world has reduced the necessity for so much labor and a woman only requires at one time as many of these garments as are essential for her comfort and cleanliness. If she chooses they may be bought ready made, but "the fit" should never be neglected.

Another important point in dressing is suitability, and the requirements of one's position in society as well as one's physical attributes should be taken into account.

Picturesque and theatrical effects are to be avoided unless one has the wherewithal to pay for rich materials and an artistic dressmaker. Even then the colossal sums sometimes are not in good taste, for simplicity marks the woman of refinement. It is all very well to talk of poetry and art in dress, but for the average woman who is obliged to combine business or household cares with her social life, flowing draperies are not practical or in keeping with a limited income.

The wisest way is to study one's own needs regardless of the latest or most approved fancy, and it is out of the question for women of small means to attempt to follow the never ceasing changes rung by fashion's decree. While it is much easier to go with the crowd, it is more sensible to preserve one's individuality and to make fashion a slave instead of a master. The dress of women should not be controlled by the word "stylish," which means one thing to-day and another to-morrow.

Dress according to your station or your needs, always considering your income and you will have solved the problem. A plain, simple gown, well fitted and well made is more attractive than all the cheap frills and furbelows ever invented for woman's beguilement.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Book on skin good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

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"I have been greatly benefited by using your Ointment for pimples."—Mrs. M. Young, 487 4th Avenue, New York.

The Cozy Corner.

"Maia Chester," Michigan, takes issue with "Frances Howard" on the subject of home-made furniture:

I do not agree at all with Frances Howard on the subject of furniture made from packing boxes, as I have several articles of the kind which are not only very useful, but quite pretty.

For instance: I have one of those "horrid box-bookcases" made from a box about four feet high as it stands against the wall. It is stained a cherry color, both outside and inside. A drawer from an old dresser is fitted in at the bottom to hold papers and magazines and above this are three shelves for books. On the top is a good place to place small vases, pictures, etc.

We find it very useful and quite an ornament to our room. As the box was given me at a dry goods store, and the paint, some left from other work done about the house, the cost was really nothing.

I have cupboards galore, made from boxes, with cleats nailed to the sides to hold shelves. These are papered, and have curtains, not of expensive swiss, but five-cent cheese cloth, or calico. As for strength, none of my boxes have ever given away, or "collapsed," and I have a table in my kitchen, that my husband has often used as a work bench. The wash stand in my kitchen is a soap box on legs, and covered with oil cloth. Small boxes covered with calico, or art denim (at twelve and a half cents a yard) can be found in nearly every room where they serve in the double capacity of shoe box, catch-all and seat, or foot stool.

I have a couch made from a cot bedstead with a mattres of ticking filled with excelsior. This is covered with pretty calico and cost altogether, one dollar and fifty cents. Another couch is made from parts of an old bedstead. This has been in use since before my husband was born, his mother having made it. I have never seen a barrel chair, but have heard they are very comfortable.

I think that Frances Howard must have failed in her attempts to make something, or she would not be so set against home made furniture, or else she has plenty of money with which to buy, and so does not know anything about it from experience.

Anne G. Truesdale, Iowa, encloses in her letter the following clipping from the Woman's Journal, and asks if the Cozy Corner women think the suggestion contained therein can be made practical:

Dear friends of the Cozy Corner:—I came across the enclosed clipping the other day and having given the subject much thought, decided to ask if any of you think it is practical. The article from which it was taken was entitled, "No Breakfast, Woman's Redemption."

The redemption of woman must begin in the kitchen and the possibilities through the no-breakfast plan are beyond estimate. She can raise all her children and keep all her family on less than half the daily food she has now habitually to prepare for them. The Americans eat far more per day than is needed for the waste, and the loss in brain power is terrible to contemplate, when it is clearly seen that the brain is the dynamo that furnishes the stomach—which is a machine—all the power it has. We rest and sleep to regain lost strength; we eat to regain lost weight. Digestion—and much more indigestion—is a tax upon the brain.

For myself, I do not agree with this. I think after the body and stomach have rested all night, they are in a condition to need, and to receive, food to enable them to do the work of the day that has just begun and that without a good breakfast to begin with, we shall become faint and tired before our work is half done.

It may be that it is habit that causes us to feel so "all gone" if we attempt to do much before breakfast, but I am sure that another thing is true—that all people are not constituted alike, and because some can do without food in the morning, it is not proper that they should lay it down as a law for others, or demand that others should follow their theories or be denounced as upholding an entirely un-hygenic and un-wholesome idea of living.

"Belle," of Indiana, writes a very nice letter, but, alas! she writes it with a lead pencil which makes it unavailable. Will she not write again on some other subject, and with ink, so that we may all enjoy her letters?

"Grandmother," Neb., sends this, not only for "E. C. C.," but for all: We should cultivate a spirit of thankfulness, not only for the food we have, but for health, friends and for all the blessings we receive daily. By doing this we shall be so filled with a desire to return thanks for them that we shall have no difficulty in finding the proper words to use. Indeed, there are many, very many, times when no words at all are needed; a thought may be as effective as a prayer. We should remember that—

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire
Uttered or unexpressed.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh—
The falling of a tear.
The upward glances of an eye
When only God is near.

For the benefit of such of our friends who have recently come into our Cozy Corner, the statement is made, that we cannot give any advertising, either direct, or indirect in this department. Often some one will offer to send medicine, flower seeds, books, or other things, if their address is given in these columns. Others will give the address of publishers and dealers of various kinds, where certain things may be bought. In nearly every instance these offers are made with the kindest intention, and it seems hard that they should be refused attention, but they are simply advertisements, and cannot be admitted. The editor hopes her friends will understand this and not feel hurt when no notice is taken of letters of this kind.

Ambitious Man—In regard to the scheme for "earning big money," of which you forward the circular, you will do well to follow the instruction at the top of it, viz.:—to "send no money" and improve on that by sending no order, or giving the scheme any attention. By carefully reading their "guaranty" that you will surely clear a large sum each week, you will probably find it so worded that there is a loop hole which will enable the firm to creep out of any obligation to pay the $50 guarantee.

Does it seem reasonable to you, that any individual, or firm will pay you a dollar for fifty cents, either in money or work? Why should they? You will find in every instance that there is a catch in such schemes for "earning big money," and will do well to stick to your work even though, as you say, you are "earning but a pittance of a dollar a day."

Whene'er a task is put to you,
Don't idly sit and view it;
Nor be content and wish it done—
Begin at once and do it.

A true friend is he or she
Who unbosoms freely,
Who advises justly,
Who assists readily,
Who defends courageously,
Who remains unchangeably faithful.
—William Penn.

Sick Headache?

Food doesn't digest well? Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills; they cure dyspepsia, biliousness.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

SOMETHING ABOUT "THE STAFF OF LIFE."

Truly "Bread is the staff of life," but as it is sometimes made it is a very uncertain and disappointing staff. For good bread, no substitute can be found which contains all of the elements necessary for health and nutrition. But there are breads and breads. Some of the varieties are caused by the different kinds of flour used, others by a lack of care and painstaking on the part of the cook.

To insure good results, perfect cleanliness in every stage of the work, watchful care and plenty of time must be given, or we shall have sour, heavy bread which will produce indigestion and all of its attendant evils. Before the housekeeper puts the blame of her poor bread upon the flour she uses, let her see that she has done her part of the work faithfully.

In this country, several varieties of wheat are grown, but for general family use only the spring and winter wheats are used. The difference between the ordinary and the whole wheat flour depends upon the milling. In the former, much of the mineral and fatty matter of the wheat is sacrificed by discarding the portion of the grain containing them, for the sake of preserving the color of the flour. In the whole wheat product, not only the husk, which is irritating to weak stomachs and intestines, is removed, but also the germ, which would, under suitable conditions, develop into living wheat.

Whole wheat flour is of a dark brown color, rather coarse—or should be—and contains all of the albuminoids and mineral matter of the grain, and is free from the woody fibre and indigestible matter found in other flour. For these reasons, bread made from it is considered an ideal food, not only for adults, but for children, as it supplies the alkaline phosphates and salts necessary for the buildinv of the bones and teeth. It is especially good for children who are inclined to ricketts, or who have poor teeth, and for all who are in any ways anaemic.

While there is not space to enter into a full exposition of bread-making, these general rules may be stated as being imperative in all cases. Immaculate neatness in every particular of the work and in all articles used in the process; plenty of time and patience given—as this is a matter that cannot be hurried—to the mixing, kneading and baking. With such care and good materials, there is no reason why anyone should fail to have good bread.

In answer to inquiries sent, a few recipes for using the whole wheat flour are given. The first, by Mrs. Rorer, is called, very properly, the

Nineteenth Century Bread.

Scald one pint of milk, being careful not to let it boil; add one pint of water, and when the mixture is luke-warm add one cake of compressed yeast (or its equivalent in dry yeast, if this cannot be obtained), a level teaspoonful of salt and one quart of whole wheat flour to make a stiff batter. Beat it for four or five minutes, cover and stand in a warm place to rise. With the compressed yeast, this will take from three to four hours. When light, stir in sufficient flour to make a dough, turn out on the molding board and knead until you have a soft, elastic loaf. Divide into four, mold into loaves and place in well-greased tins to rise until it has doubled in bulk; brush the top of each loaf with water, and bake in a moderately hot oven for 45 minutes. When removed from the oven, place where there will be a free circulation of air around it until it is cold.

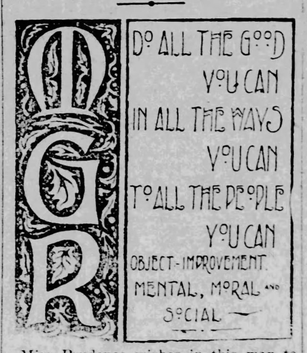
Steamed Whole Wheat Bread.

Mix thoroughly two cupfuls of whole wheat flour, one cup of cornmeal, two-thirds cupful of molasses, one large cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda and a pinch of salt. Steam for three hours, then place in the oven for another hour.

A letter has been handed to the Cook from Mr. F. J. Ruttgenbach, of Oregon—an excellent letter—wherein he most strenuously advocates the use of gluten and Graham flours for bread. He has given these a long trial, with the most satisfactory results.

In the same mail comes a letter from Mrs. J. G. Curran, of Oklahoma, decrying the use of Graham flour in any manner, her experience having led her to think it is extremely unwholesome, and that its continuous use will produce permanent derangement of the stomach and intestines.

Verily, what is one man's meat is poison to his neighbor, and the only way to decide the question is for each one to experiment for himself and use that which seems best to agree with his own particular constitution.



Miss Prudence wishes in this way to express her thanks for the Easter Greetings she received this year from her girls and boys. The kind little notes all expressed the true feeling of the Eastertide and gave much pleasure and encouragement to the Chaperone.

A pleasure that Miss Prudence "just missed" was a sight of "Bonnie Burnie" and "Truth Seeker," who passed through Toledo, and even "saw The Blade building," but did not have time to make the Chaperone a visit. She will hope for better luck when they return to Missouri.

"Hawkeye," Iowa, "hopes to stop in Toledo on her way to the Pan-American Exposition next summer." Miss Prudence hopes so, too. Here is the letter from "Hawkeye:"

M. G. R. girls, do not pity "Oregon Bach" too much, or he will become conceited, and I beg of you beware of that "John Smith." The fortunate (?) woman whom he selects—and secures—must be a good seamstress, as, from his letter, I judge that he has several pairs of trousers that are affected with premature decay at the knees, which he is saving for the future Mrs. Smith to patch. I don't like to patch.

Regarding our summer reading matter, I think we should resolve to read only the best authors. Brain tissue is altogether too valuable to be expended on trashy literature which serves only to pass an idle hour.

Another bride for us to wish much happiness, calls this morning: "Bessie Dale," of Washington.

Perhaps after so long an absence I have been expelled from the M. G. R., but I hope my excuse will be sufficient to reinstate me. On the fourteenth of October, 1900, I was married and came to Washington to live. My new home is near the Columbia river and from the front windows I can see the steamers going to and fro, for five or six miles on its broad bosom. It is an ideal place for a summer home, but I find the winter most too cold for comfort and I have missed your letters, as we do not now take The Blade.

This is a great peach country and the trees in our yard are one mass of lovely pink blossoms, which I am watching very closely as I have yet to see a peach grow.

I have worn my M. G. R. pin every place I have gone, but have seen no other in this part of the country. If I am still a member of the circle, I will come some time and tell you about a large stone quarry which is very near our house.

There is no need to tell the M. G. R.'s that the person with the vivid imagination, who sent the following letter is "New England Girl":

My friends, you are all wrong in regard to the reason for the absence of some of our most popular M. G. R. boys. I am surprised that you have not thought of the correct reason. It is very clear to me that when the picnic season arrives, these boys will re-appear. Even now in my imagination, I can see them.

"Zack Stubbs" heads the procession, and is making off with a chicken, blissfully unconscious that it's not yet cooked. "John Jr." follows him with a bottle of pickled olives he has snatched from the table. The little "Green Mountain Boy," so like his father, is lustily crying for a piece of chocolate cake. "Truth Seeker" is hurrying away with a cake box to share its contents with "Bonnie." I wonder what she will say when they find it is empty? "Oregon Bach," having pre-empted its contents. I sincerely hope that "John Smith" will get a good mouthful of the mustard pickle he is reaching for. I made that pickle, and know just how "smart" he will feel after trying it. Of course "Make Haste" is declaring that no one can cook equal to the "Texas Girl," but we have our own opinions on that subject. "Big I. T." is wondering what kind of a cake is the loaf of brown bread he is devouring. "Lancelot" is too busy with a bunch of bananas and "Phrenologist" with a saucer of ice cream (which he has served, salt and all) to answer him.

"Esme Roy" is hurrying to catch his train for home, having secured a bag of doughnuts to comfort him for having to leave so soon. Alas, and alack! He is unaware of the hole in the bottom of the bag, through which the cakes are escaping with astonishing rapidity.

"Walter Douglass" and "Scarlet Wing" are investigating a bologna sausage (bad plan that, boys) and "Jimmy Long" is "sweet" on a jar of honey. The others are all present and all seem to be having the best kind of a time. Well, it is a good thing that we can induce them in some way to help push the M. G. R.

"Irma," Neb., sends this for our comfort:

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes—
Is just before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.

It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And do God's will with a loving heart
And hands that are swift and willing.

Than to snap the delicate, slender threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

"Buckeye Schoolma'am," Ohio:—Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R.s: The Easter greeting of the Russians is "Christ is risen," and the response is, "He is indeed risen." With those words I greet you all to-day, and fancy that from all I hear the response,

"Tennessee Coon" asks how many of us read a chapter in the Bible every day. While I do not always read a whole chapter, I read the home readings or the Sunday school lessons each day.

I wish it were possible for me to meet "Ill Nois," for if, as I think, she is as nice as her letters, I am sure we should be great friends. By the way, why will not each one choose his or her nom de plume so that we can know how to address them? For my own part, I am afraid to use a personal pronoun in connection with some of the names, such as "Tennessee Coon," "Max Welton," "Sunflower Kid," "Hornett" and others.

I cannot send my favorite poem, because it is too long to be used, being Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," but I will send this little verse, which, I think, is very beautiful:

It is said somewhere at twilight
A great bell softly swings,
And man may listen and harken
To the wondrous music that rings.
If he thrusts from his soul all hatred—
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear it in the holy twilight—
How the bell of the angels rings.
So then let us ponder a little—
Let us look in our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels
Can ring for you and me.

It is said that misery loves company, but it does not entertain its company very well.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For April,
ILLINOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was the founder of Protestant missions in China, and was born of Scottish parentage at Morpeth, Northumberland, January 5th, 1782. He studied at one of the independent colleges, and in 1806 was sent to Macao and Canton by the London Missionary society to learn the Chinese language, and to translate the Bible into it. He reached Canton in September, 1807, and in the course of a year was appointed translator to the East India Company's factory at Canton. By the year 1834 he had completed the translation and printing of the New Testament, and four years later with the help of Dr. Milne, he had done the same with the Old Testament. In 1822 he printed his great Chinese dictionary, at an expense to the East India Co. of 15,000 pounds sterling. After establishing a college at Malacca for English and Chinese literature, he returned to England in 1824, bringing with him a collection of 10,000 books in the Chinese tongue. Two years later he returned to China, and in 1834 accompanied Lord Napier to Canton as an interpreter, and died there August 1st, 1834.

CALLY GRAFF.

2—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1—Chinese officials.
2—An indolent person.
3—Fierce, wicked.
4—Not plain to be seen.
5—A consonant.
6—A whip for driving oxen.
7—Firm, immovable.
8—Fly, glow worms.
9—A Venetian boatman.
Centrals a famous racer.

L. U. SEE.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man owns a square mile of land in the form of a square. He divides it into two equal parts by running a diagonal line from one corner to the opposite one, reserving all the land on one side of this diagonal line for himself. He divides the other side between his three sons by running two lines from the corner opposite the diagonal to two points in it, and makes the base of each son's share equal parts of the diagonals. What is the perimeters of each son's share?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4—PIED PROVERBS.

1—It is not a wise flock that is rolling together.
2—Foolish birds gather in a lane.
3—No two pound stones be worth a penny.
4—By turning of the bush, long moss and bird-feather has to hand.

DODE.

5—QUERY.

When and by whom was the epithet "Reptile Press" first used?

OLD DAN TUCKER.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed.
Nature never pretends."

W. P. E.

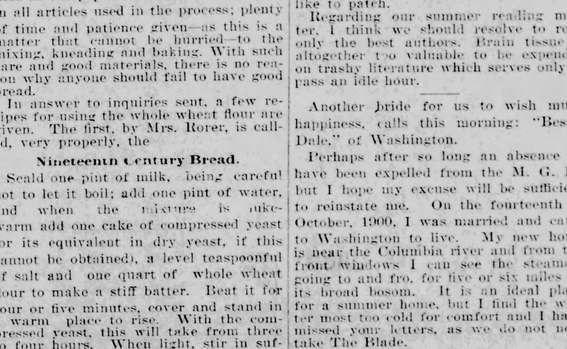
Answers to Puzzles of April 4.

1—Alexander Pushkin.
2—Cribbage, Backgammon, Peerage, Steerage, Courage, Damage, Dotage.
3—If the horse travels 2 miles in an hour, it is traveling 264 ft. in a minute. Divide 2000 by 264, equal 7⅝. Answer.
4—Begin with F. Words: flowers, music, love; begin with M—moonlight.
5—The crown of England was lost in a hawthorn bush after the battle of Bosworth Field, where Richard III., king of England, was defeated August 14, 1485, by Henry, Earl of Richmond, who thus ascended the throne.
6—Thomas Campbell wrote:
"To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

Chat.

In the Pied Proverbs, the students will find five "regular" ones.

In sending squares, diamonds and other mechanical puzzles, please do not use to it



FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.
From the Thirteen Colonies. Copyright, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES.

A work of great interest and value is Miss Helen Ainslie Smith's story of the thirteen original American colonies, which is published in two volumes. The author has told the narrative in a manner suited to the requirements of the general reader rather than of the special student, and while the account is most entertaining, it may safely be accepted as trustworthy history. Much excellent matter has been written upon the earlier period of American history, but it is claimed that this is the first single work in which is given a separate record of each of the thirteen colonies from its first settlement to the Declaration of Independence. Each plantation is depicted upon its own geographical background, as a distinct entity, and the chief events in its growth are presented. The characteristics of the people are considered the honors and the frailties of their daily lives, together with a study of their statecraft, their business enterprise, and, above all, of their religion, which was so large a factor in the forming and in the maintenance of nearly all of the colonies.

The record of each settlement is a story of enterprise and pluck under adverse circumstances; deep, religious fervor, and a sturdy independence that struggled against a despotism, seeking to crush this independence.

The account opens with a historical sketch of the adventurous voyagers who discovered the shores of America, and an important feature of this introductory chapter entitled The Forerunners, is a reproduction of the authentic portrait of Christopher Columbus, taken from a painting in possession of William Harrison Bradley, of Chicago. Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York are the states which are dealt with in part first. The second volume continues the history with the early records of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Pictures of these eventful by-gone days have been painted in many colors by the writers of historical novels, but Miss Smith's story, related without the embellishment of fictional romance, is equally as interesting and far more valuable by reason of its truth. The many illustrations are in keeping with the text, showing old scenes and old buildings, while added to these are portraits of the men who were the early heroes of the nation. The work is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

LITTLE PERRY'S AWFUL THREAT.

I won't ever live in this house no more,
And I'm goin' away, 'way off somewhere
In the dark woods! And mebby a bear
Or something nobody ever saw before
Might come and eat me up! And then,
I bet you, when
My pa has no little boy, he'll be
Sorry he punished me!

And I'm goin' to starve and not
Ever eat anything again at all,
And when I'm up with God and got
Wings and can look at my pa, and he
Comes home and sees my coat in the hall
And looks all around everywhere,
And I ain't there,
I bet he'll be sorry he punished me!

And when I'm far away
And nearly starved and can hardly stand
They might be a big bad man come along and say
He'd take me off to some strange land!
And then, when the people told my pa,
How cruel he was, I bet he'd be
The saddest person you ever saw,
And sorry he punished me!

And when they had no little boy no more
Mama would cry all day
And when no little boy would open the door
For pa, at night, and say:
"Hello," I bet
That's when he'd be
The saddest yet
And I'll stay this time, but he
B-b-b-b-better quit punishin' me!
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Between Two Loves.

A Story of Cornish Children.

The sorrows of the little people are, if less lasting, more acute than the sorrows of the grownups. When Sam Nicholls, who has been adopted by Dicky Wade, was eight years old, he still possessed a wonderful doll. Of course, it is an unusual thing for a boy to keep a doll, but even a boy must have something upon which to vent his love. Dicky Wade, being a gardener, hated dogs professionally, and did not keep one. He justified his objections to them by the terms in which they are mentioned in the Bible, but his real reason was a professional one. So Sam had no dog to love.

YOUNG SAM NICHOLLS.

He had once been in the habit of hunting hens into a cul-de-sac formed by the winding of a brook. Then it struck him that most hens had reddish-brown feathers. According to an old colored daguerreotype, his mother's hair had been of that color, so he felt sad and begged pardon of the hens, of whom he then tried to make pets and friends. But apart from any recollection of the hunting, the hens continued shy. Therefore Sam lavished his love on the doll, or rather on what remained of it. It had been a one of those wooden dolls cut out of a piece of pine, with black hair painted in bands, blue painted eyes, and crimson painted cheeks. The arms and legs used to be of wood and attached with wooden screws to the body, so that the result had once been a very imperfectly jointed lay figure. Now arms and legs are gone, leaving four gaping holes. A weekly washing with hot water, soap, soda and a scrubbing brush had made the complexion and the hair vanish, and had blinded the beautiful blue eyes.

"You'm gettin' to big bwoy for these doll, Sam," said Dicky Wade. "For bwoys, 'tis 'tes no kind of play. E'cee dee want gun, or boat, or sword, or spade. I'd not mind. But dolls be not fitty for bwoys."

Sam only hugged Guinevere—pronounced Gwinver—the closer.

"'Tes! I bettur throw'n awar'," continued Dicky, who used to preach at the little chapel at Trebarrow. "For 'tes borne in upon me 'tes a graven image, an' does smack o' the Scarlet Woman."

"Her's no scarlet," said Sam. "Her's as white as snaw with soap an' hot water."

"'Tes not thicey scarlet I be thinkin' on. Beware o' 'idolatry, bwoy. Bethink 'ee o' the bwoaney calf 't the children of Israel did set up."

"What's this I do hear of 'ee, young Sam Nicholls?" said Father Nale, of Trenale, next Windingford market day. "Is't true that you're got a doll just as if you were a little girl?"

"Yes," said Sam, sullenly.

"I'm 'shamed of 'ee—a boy of your age. When I thrashed 'ee for stealing my apples 'ee were a good rubbed 'un. An' good plucked 'uns don't keep dolls."

"I be daggin' for somethin' to be found of," growled Sam.

"I'll give 'ee a ball pup, grandson to my old Pincher, if you like."

"Will 'ee?" said Sam, exaltantly. "I should like 'n very much."

"You shall have him then. But throw that old doll away."

"I won't do thicey," said Sam.

"I am surprised at you, Farmer," said Mrs. Nale, "offering him a dog. It's time he was put to work, and then he'd get the maggots out of his brain. Let Dicky Wade send him over on Monday early to serve the birds, and he'll have no time for dolls."

"I won't give 'n up," said Sam. "But I jist knaw 'ee'd complain, Mrs. Nale, when Farmer ded spake of givin' anythin' away."

"You rude little bye!" creaked the sharp-nosed Mrs. Nale; "I won't have you on our farm for anythin' now."

Farmer Nale winked disconsolately at Sam. The wink conveyed that they both knew Mrs. Nale and her ways, and that the farmer only wished he might speak as freely to her as Sam could. But he sent the pup after all.

"'Es et true, Sam," said Jack Chown, when he met Sam on the Cays, as they were both bound for the old school, "that 'ee've got a doll to home that 'ee do nurse like as of 'ee was a maid?"

"What be that to you, Jack Chown?"

"'Tes true, 'es 'tis! You gert baby! You're no better 'n a maiden, be 'ee, then, Miss Nicholls?"

And the boys around took up the call—"Miss Nicholls! Miss Nicholls!" And they pointed the finger of scorn.

Now Sam felt inclined to cry. For it is hard at the age of eight to be likened to that inferior creature, the maiden. To be called a lion or a tiger or a wolf, or—by another Cornishman—a chough, is a compliment. But to be called an ass, a goose, a dog (oh! a dog I cannot tell, unless on the authority of Dicky Wade and the Bible), a chough—by a Devonian—or a maiden, is a deadly insult. Sam gulped down the lump in his throat, held back his tears, and smote Jack Chown a mighty blow that sent him to school with an unusual spectacle and bloody nose, all for the honor of Gwinver.

And then it chanced that Sam met Alice Trewoeeca, the seven-year-old daughter of the parson. She was spic and span, in a white dress and a cream Leghorn hat; but Sam remembered a day when her frock had been torn, her shoes muddy, her mouth blackberried and he had stolen apples for her, and a thrashing had followed.

"How be 'ee, Miss Alice?" said he.

"Very worried, Sammy. Jus' like mother at spring cleaning."

"How be thicey, missie?"

"I hear you have a doll. I have a doll, but then I'm a girl. I don't think I can ever love a boy who has a doll."

Then bitterness seized Sam. To be called a maiden was the direst insult. Yet his ideal was a maiden, Alice Trewoeeca.

"I have got a doll—my Gwinver. An' I do love her. But I don't love 'ee any less for thicey."

"But it's only girls who have dolls. It's not manly for boys to have 'em. I won't ever love you any more, an' I won't ever kiss you any more, so long's you keep a doll."

Then began a struggle grim and great in the heart of Sam. And it was the harder to bear that it was inarticulate and scarcely realized vaguely. For the blood and the bad did not marshal themselves within him as the advantageous and the disadvantageous would have done within a grown-up child. He did not see clearly. He only felt the pain.

At last he said: "Here be a match. Do 'ee make the fire on the grass while I go fetch Gwinver."

When he came back the dead branches were crackling merrily on the grass between the stone hedge and the road, and Sam laid the dismantled body in the flames. He had never heard the name of it, but he understood the feeling of suttee. He watched and watched till nothing was left of Gwinver; then he threw himself face downward on the dead lush grass and sobbed passionately. Alice, who had been watching him curiously, was overpowered by the feelings she had raised. She crept slowly to him and laid her little hand on his shoulder.

"Don't cry, Sam," she said. "Be a good boy, an' I'll give you a kiss."

"Go 'way. Go right 'way. I'll never make to 'ee again. E'cee a-made me burn my Gwinver. I did it for you, an' now I do hate 'ee. Go 'way."

And, half frightened at what she had done, half joyous in realizing so early the power of the woman over the man, Alice went. Sam lay sobbing, and dimly discerning somewhere in the back of his head that, if the choice were again put to him, he would again choose in the same way.—The Pall Mall Magazine.

Correct solutions have been received from Indiana, Ill. Nois, Old Dan Tucker, A. Faul, Pauline, and W. L. H.

J. H. C., your solution did not tally with that given by the author of the problem, but do not let that hinder your coming in again.

A. Faul, thank you for your good word for the column. Arithmetical problems with solutions attached, are at a premium in the Cademy just now, so send along as you have on hand. This remark applies to all other members of the arithmetic class.

Ill Nois says: "If W. P. E. will read my query again, he will find it says where he lived, not 'where was,' meaning the oldest university now in existence. The present university of Oxford was founded about 1120. The first university was at Athens at the time of the Roman Empire. I have good authority for this statement.

Maud, your puzzle will appear very soon, and the Schoolmistress will be glad to see you as often as you care to come.

Pauline sends thanks to Ill Nois for kind remembrances, and promises to run in as often as possible (even though she misses her lessons. As she seldom gets spelled down, she surely will not have to stay away often on that account.

W. L. H., the Schoolmistress was too much pleased to hear from you again, to think of scolding. However, you had best do differently in the future or there's no telling what she may say!

R. S. Walker, in a personal letter promises the Cademy some of his work as soon as he shall find leisure to attend to it.

Obsolete or foreign words, or those whose meaning is too difficult of expression

WINTER PALACE

Burned at Pekin--Von Waldersee's Chief of Staff Burned.

Washington, April 18.—The secretary of state received a cable message this morning from Mr. Squiers, United States charge at Pekin, dated at Pekin, April 18, saying that "the winter palace occupied by Von Waldersee was accidentally destroyed by fire. Gen. Schwartzhoff, chief of staff, was fatally burned."

This incident may prove more serious than appears on the surface. It is known from diplomatic communications received in Washington that intense feeling has been aroused among the Chinese over the occupation of the empress dowager's palace by Count Von Waldersee and his military staff. This was graphically set forth in a letter recently received here from one of the foremost officials at Pekin. He described in detail the manner in which the palace had been turned over to military uses, and commented upon the indignity which it involved to the Chinese people and to the imperial family. Moreover, it is known that this military occupation of the imperial palace was a moving cause for the rejection of all overtures for the return of the imperial family to Pekin. From the Chinese standpoint, it was impossible to even consider the return of the imperial family so long as the commander-in-chief of the allied forces was in actual occupation of the empress' palace.

Now that the palace is entirely destroyed, it may have a bearing on the return of the imperial family. While there is no longer the objection that the palace is occupied by the foreign commander, yet a new objection is created in the removal of the palace itself, for, under Chinese usage, the imperial family must occupy those exclusive quarters reserved for them within the prohibited precincts.

Waldersee's Report.

Berlin, April 18.—Field Marshal Waldersee reports that the best part of the winter palace at Pekin was destroyed by fire last evening. Gen. Schwartzkopff met his death in the fire, the cause of which is not explained. He adds that the French and Japanese troops gave the most prompt assistance. The field marshal and the other officers lost nearly everything.

A dispatch from Pekin says no hope remains that Major General Schwatzkopff, the chief of staff, was saved. His body has not been found, and it is supposed to have been completely consumed. So far as known Gen. Schwatzpopff was the only victim. A number of documents were saved. The quarters of six officers, besides those of Von Waldersee and his staff, were gutted.

Pekin, April 20.—Gen. Chaffee called yesterday on Field Marshal Von Waldersee, and expressed his deep sympathy with the latter in the death of General Schwartzenkopf, and the destruction of the general headquarters by fire. Gen. Chaffee offered to aid Gen. Von Waldersee in any way possible. The field marshal is in good health.

The remains of Gen. Schwartzkopf have been recovered, and his funeral will be held to-day. Gen. Chaffee, with officers of his staff and a troop of American cavalry, will attend the funeral in behalf of the United States. Other foreign powers here will also render similar honors.

MATTERS IN CHINA.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says:

Gen. Loessel, commanding the German troops in China, has started for Pao Ting Fu with 1,000 additional men. He was accompanied by the French commander, Gen. Bailloud. The Franco-German forces available for the expedition number 8,000 men. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the object of these military preparations, but it is believed that it is proposed to take possession of another of the Ansoling passes into Shan-Si, where Chinese troops are reported. Members of the diplomatic corps, without exception, are mystified, and manifest considerable apprehension at this revival of military activity.

China Gives In.

Pekin, Thursday, April 18.—In consequence of strong representations to the Chinese, an imperial decree, dated Tuesday, April 16, has been issued ordering the Chinese troops at Howai-Lu to immediately remove outside the great wall.

The Chinese troops whose withdrawal outside of the great wall has been ordered by imperial decree are understood to be the force which a German and French expedition were preparing to attack. Huai-Lu has been located in the cable dispatches as southwest of Paoting-Fu. The Chinese command a position within the limits of the territory which the military representatives of the powers have decreed as being under their protection.

French Abandon Plan.

London, April 19.—A dispatch from Paris says that, in consequence of the imperial decree ordering the Chinese troops to leave the territory considered under the protection of the allied forces, the Franco-German expedition has been abandoned.

France will shortly withdraw 10,000 troops from China.

JAPAN'S PURPOSE.

London, April 20.—"There are very strong indications," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "that the Japanese government proposes to put itself at the head of the reform movement in China in order to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, which it considers bound hand and foot by Russia."

ANOTHER BOXER RISING.

Berlin, April 23.—The Cologne Volks-Zeitung prints correspondence from a German missionary in China, which says that in Southern Pe-Chi-Li, the Boxers are preparing for another great rising, especially in the districts of Kuang-Ping-Fu and Nai-Ming-Fu, where the population sympathized with the Boxers because of the famine there. The population persistently disregards the decrees issued by the authorities. Referring to Yu-Hsien (the former governor of Shan-Si), the correspondent says Emperor Kwang-Su was fully informed on the subject of Yu-Hsien's murders of foreigners, and ordered the provincial judge at Kau-Su to decapitate Yu-Hsien, who has since fled and disappeared.

BOXERS AGAIN.

Pekin, April 22.—Brig. Gen. A. J. F. Reid, commanding the third brigade of the India Imperial service troops in China, who is now at Shan-Hai-Kwan, sent a company of Junjab infantry to disperse a band of robbers in the neighborhood of Fu-Ning.

A force of Boxers and robbers, more than a thousand strong, attacked the Indian troops, killing Major Browning and one Sepoy and wounding others. The company retreated to Fu-Ning. Reinforcements have been sent from Shan-Hai-Kwan.

The Boxers are apparently well armed with modern rifles.

ATTACKED THE RAILWAY.

London, April 22.—"Chinese rebels have again attacked the Manchurian railway," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. "They have destroyed 150 versts of the line, removed the rails and broken up the rolling stock. Moreover, they have killed nearly a whole detachment of railway guards. Troops have been sent from Amur province to the scene of attack."

AGUINALDO'S AIM.

Would Like to Visit the United States But Has Made no Plans.

Manila, April 23.—A representative of the Associated Press visited Emilio Aguinaldo at 56 Solano street, whither he was removed from the Malacanan, and found him in a large room upstairs, furnished with a table, a typewriting machine, three settees and twenty chairs. His wife, who was entertaining a number of Filipino women friends, sat at one end of the room, while Aguinaldo, smoking a cigar and chatting with Benito Legerdo, occupied the opposite corner.

Others present were Lieut. Col. John S. Mallory, of the 41st volunteer infantry, who has charge of Aguinaldo; Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, of the Third artillery, and Mr. Fisher, General MacArthur's private secretary.

Aguinaldo, whose bearing was courteous and dignified, was dressed in white, looked well and altogether made an excellent impression. Legardo, who but recently returned from the United States, was telling him about the trip, and he seemed intensely interested, smiling frequently and asking numerous questions. He inquired particularly as to what President McKinley said and seemed anxious to know what was thought of him in the United States. He was rather reluctant to talk for publication and considered every question carefully before answering. He said he was doing all he could to assist in the pacification of the Philippines and expressed himself as surprised at what the Americans had accomplished. When he was first captured he went on to say, he was greatly astonished to find that a majority of the Filipinos entertained the opinion that American sovereignty was preferable to independence, but now he was inclined to believe that way himself. He explained that since the dissolution of the insurgent congress and the declaration of guerilla warrare the chiefs had operated to all intents and purposes independently. They recognized him as commander-in-chief, sending him reports occasionally, and he issued some orders; but for the last seven months communication had been difficult and he had been almost disconnected.

"I am now urging in the strongest possible manner," said Aguinaldo, "that all insurgents should surrender and swear allegiance to the United States."

He expresses the opinion that Tinio, Lucban, Malvar and other representative insurgents will surrender as soon as they come to understand the nature of the amnesty offered them. He said he hoped that when the work of pacification was complete and conditions were settled the prisoners in Guam would be released.

After referring in grateful terms to the courteous treatment accorded him by the military authorities, he declared his conviction that the civil government which would follow pacification would realize the highest hopes of the Filipino people.

When questioned regarding the report that he would visit the United States, he replied that he would like to do so, but had made no plans as yet, placing himself entirely at the disposition of the United States government.

In concluding the interview he observed:

"Every word in my address to my countrymen, the Filipinos, came from my heart. I hope the Americans believe me thoroughly sincere in my efforts to secure peace, and, under American auspices, to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Philippines."

HEATHENS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 20.—A practitioner of "black art" who failed to cure a cow has been arrested at Mayfield, near here, and his story of his practices came to light in the office of Justice of the Peace Mendelson.

Frank Dribnock had a sick cow and he employed Harry Anthony, who has some reputation among the superstitious, to cure the animal. Anthony said he would require fifty cents fee and strict obedience to his orders. Dribnock agreed. Anthony fixed a night and went to the barn at the stroke of 12. He insisted that Dribnock's wife should disrobe and walk around the cow nine times while he proceeded with his incantations.

Mrs. Dribnock refused, but her husband insisted and after some argument she did as she was ordered. She walked around the animal nine times, and in addition stepped over it four times. While this weird performance was going on Anthony was burning some herbs in a vessel and muttering something to himself.

When it was all over Anthony announced that the cow would be well within a week. It was not and when he went for his fee of fifty cents, Dribnock told him he was "no good." Anthony, it was charged, struck him, and Dribnock had the warrant out charging assault and battery. This strange story was told before the justice yesterday. Anthony was locked up in default of bail, but later was released, as the case had been settled.

THE BOLOMETER.

Chicago, April 20.—A special to the Record-Herald from Washington says:

Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian institution and inventor of the bolometer, an instrument which indicates one-thousand millionth of a degree centigrade, has submitted to the National Academy of Science data as to the basis of heat and cold which are likely to be of inestimable value to forecasters of the weather. Prof Langley's investigations have been directed to an extended solar spectrum, to the left of the red ends of the colored spectrum and about ten times the length of the colored spectrum. He has since mapped out 700 lines in the new spectrum, and he states that with this as a basis, we are coming to a knowledge, which has hitherto been hidden from us, of the way in which the sun maintains every form of life upon the earth. Charts drawn at the Smithsonian institution indicate distinctly the spectrum's progressive change through spring, summer, autumn and winter, and Prof. Langley believed it not impossible that predictions would yet be made as to future changes in the character of coming seasons and their effects upon the crops, somewhat similar to those now made from day to day by the weather bureau, but infinitely more far-reaching.

FLEECED BY GAMBLERS.

New York, April 22.—Overconfidence in his own shrewdness resulted in a loss of more than $10,000 to Dr. Joseph Muir, recently appointed secretary of the American legation and consul general at Stockholm, Sweden. He was fleeced on the steamship Campania by three gamblers, highwaymen of the sea. Miss Muir, a daughter of the late Senator John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, who is now contesting the will of her mother, which gives her the income from $750,000, has attempted to avert a scandal by paying the notes which her husband gave to cover his losses. These notes were negotiated with the assistance of Patrick Sheedy, gambler and patron of kidnappers.

A FALLING TANK.

Chicago, April 22.—A high wind which struck Chicago, yesterday, loosened a huge iron water tank from its fastenings on the roof of the Galbraith building, Madison and Franklin streets, causing it to crush through the six floors to the ground, injuring five persons and resulting in a damage to the building estimated at $50,000.

The tank was 25 feet long and six feet in diameter and contained 40,000 gallons of water.

In falling it made a hole about forty feet square through the building.

RIVER FLOODS.

Heavy Rains Caused Much Damage Along the Upper Ohio.

Cincinnati, O., April 22.—The danger line was reached here to-day in the Ohio river flood, which started at the headwaters last week and did so much damage at Pittsburg and intermediate points. The backwater along the Licking, on the Kentucky side had inundated parts of Covington, Newport and other suburbs. The Mill Creek valley is full of water and doing damage in the west end of Cincinnati. A similar condition exists in the east end and along the Little Miami bottoms. But the worst condition is along the public landing and in the lower part of this city, where sewers are blocked and cellars filled with backwater. A stage of 45 feet causes damage in this section, and that stage was reached last evening.

At Marietta, O., at noon the river was forty feet and rising an inch an hour.

Five glass blowers were capsized in the Ohio, and one, Joseph Everetts, was drowned.

At Pomeroy, the river is 55 feet and rising two inches an hour. The business section is from 5 to 6 feet under water and business is entirely suspended. The merchants have all moved to the second story of their buildings and expect to save their goods.

The Tennessee and Cumberland are pouring heavy volumes of water into the Ohio at Paducha, Ky. Much damage has already been done to lowland farms.

The river at Louisville, Ky., at noon was rising an inch and a half an hour and it is believed a stand will be reached by Wednesday. No serious damage is apprehended.

At Newport, Ky., there was 53 feet at noon, the gauge there being deeper than on the Cincinnati side. A large portion of Dayton, Ky., is submerged.

At Lawreceburg, Ind., the 50-foot danger line was reached at noon and a general inundation followed.

At Parkersburg, W. Va.; Ann, Julian and Market streets are under water and the first floors of business houses are filled with water. In the Riverside and South Side suburbs the water is in the second stories and hundreds are homeless. Mayor Vandervoort has appointed relief committees and appealed to the public for funds.

At Portsmouth, O., merchants in the lower districts are submerged, and hundreds of residences have been abandoned in that vicinity. Public schools were dismissed so as to use the buildings for sheltering the homeless. The schools were dismissed at Ironton for the same purpose.

Cincinnati, O., April 23.—Although the Ohio is still rising and the backwaters of the Little Miami and Mill creek surround the city, there is no longer any alarm here on account of the flood, as it is confidently predicted that the river will not reach as high a stage as was expected.

The stage of the Ohio showed 55.9 feet of water at 9 a. m., and at the present rate of increase will reach 56 feet to night.

It is believed that the maximum will be reached in less than 24 hours and that it will not exceed 58 feet, or within fourteen feet of the record.

While several lives have been accidentally lost up the river, no person has been lost by being caught by the flood. All who have been driven from their homes here and elsewhere have been well-cared for.

Ruin at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 22.—While western Pennsylvania was fairly out of the clutches of the flood this morning, fears of a quick repetition of the disaster, and perhaps on an increased scale, seemed to haunt the people. Weather conditions are not reassuring. It is again raining in Pittsburg, and advices from the headwaters of the Allegheny this morning showed a renewed rise with a continued downpour. Warmer temperature acting on the snow was a factor that also caused some apprehension. The waters at this point have been steadily receding since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the receding has been very slow indeed. This morning the Allegheny marks showed 21 feet, and was falling about three inches an hour. Brooms and scrubbing brushes were manipulated vigorously in Allegheny and Pittsburg to-day, and the post-flood cleaning was carried on in earnest. It is impossible to fairly approximate the loss resulting from the high water. Estimates vary from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, but the first figure will probably come nearer the correct amount.

A sketch of the situation would place in the foreground 25,000 idle employes, who, in two days of enforced idleness will lose $200,000 in wages. Damage to plants along Penn avenue and to the vast Westinghouse manufactory in Wilmerding, with the shut-down of other big establishments at Rankin and boroughs in the Turtle Creek valley easily mounts up to half a million more. The aggregate loss to railroads is estimated at $100,000.

Property in Allegheny has suffered injury to an equal extent. Marshaling with these the manifold items of damage to other adjacent communities, the total of $1,000,000 can easily be reached. The mills and factories along the river fronts will not be able to resume before to-morrow. The railroads are rapidly getting into shape again, and by evening it is expected that all trains will be running on schedule time. The absence of the greatest trouble is at Claysville, a short distance from the West Virginia state line.

The Westinghouse Electric Company had two carloads of finished material for Toronto, Canada, on the tracks near Turtle Creek. They were caught in the flood and water got into the cars. The loss may reach $80,000.

Pittsburg, April 23.—The officials of the Allegheny Bureau of Health commenced a thorough inspection of the flooded districts. Every house that was inundated will be inspected and the occupants notified to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect it to prevent disease or a plague. If the order is not obeyed within five days, the occupants will be prosecuted. A similar inspection will be made in this city by the Pittsburg officials.

Work was resumed to-day at many mills along the river fronts after a shutdown of three days and within 48 hours all the plants will be again in operation.

The rivers continue to recede here and at the headwaters. At 10:30 a. m. the stage of water in the Monongahela river was 17 feet 2 inches.

EXPRESS COMBINE.

New York, April 22.—What is regarded in Wall street as an arrangement indicating "harmony of interests" among the big express companies and the new railroad trust was made Friday, when L. C. Weir, president of the Adams Express company; J. C. Fargo, president of the American Express company, and Francis Lynde Stetson, chief legal adviser to J. Pierpont Morgan, were made directors in the United States Express company, of which Senator Thomas C. Platt is president.

There has been no actual consolidation of the express companies, nor is there likely to be for some time, because of the terms of competitive contracts, made with railroads by the various companies. Many of these contracts have a long time to run.

With each company having a representative on the board of directors of another company, the possibility of friction is remote.

Mr. Morgan's interest in the deal is shown by Mr. Stetson's election to the United States board of directors. So closely are the express companies allied to the railroads that it is necessary for the Morgan-Vanderbilt-Hill railroad syndicate to have a finger—or, mayhap, a hand—in this important branch of the transportation business of the New York Central and the Burlington

TRAIN HANDS OBEYED ORDERS

Under Penalty of Instant Death Many Shots Fired and Several Persons Wounded.

Little Rock, Ark., April 23.—It is stated that over $3,000 was secured in the hold-up of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf passenger train last midnight near Iron Mountain crossing, four and a half miles west of Memphis. The train reached Little Rock half an hour late, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Sidney Drew, the negro porter, who was shot by the bandits, was taken to St. Vincent's hospital where his wound was dressed. His condition is serious.

C. T. Meader, the express messenger, was badly beaten over the head and shoulders with a pistol but was able to continue his run. The passengers were not molested.

Six masked men boarded the train (which left Memphis at 11:40 last night) when it made the usual stop at Bridge Junction, Ar., after crossing the Mississippi river bridge. They escaped observation. When a point half a mile west of Iron Mountain crossing had been reached, Messenger Meader started to pass from the first car to the second, where the express safes were, as he had finished arranging the baggage. As he opened the door he was confronted by four men in whose hands were two revolvers and two shotguns. One of the gang grappled with Meader and secured the pistol he carried in his belt around his waist. About this time the train began to slow up and soon came to a full stop. Then shooting began. The two men who had boarded the rear of the second car captured Sidney Drew, the train porter, and made him uncouple the cars. Under orders from two of the men, who had mounted the cab, Engineer Johnson pulled the two baggage and express cars about half a mile away from the balance of the train, to a point in the midst of a dense canebrake and ten or fifteen miles from any habitation.

When the engine stopped, George Ward, a boy who had been riding on the blind baggage car, sprang off and started into the woods. A shot from one of the robbers brought him back to the train.

"Open the local safe or we will kill you," shouted the leader of the gang to the messenger. The messenger obeyed and one of the men placed the contents of the local safe in a sack. "Now you and the kid get into the car ahead," was the next order. Meader did not seem to move fast enough to suit the bandit who had him in charge and he fell upon Meader with the butt of a revolver with which the express messenger was severely beaten over the head and back. The boy, frightened almost out of his senses, cowered in a corner of the car and was not attacked.

Meanwhile, four of the gang were at work on the through safe, in the second car. About a pint of nitro-glycerine was poured into the edges of the door. When everything was ready a fuse was lighted and all left the car.

A terrible explosion followed. The door of the safe was blown off and hurled out the side of the car, striking a tree 20 yards away. The robbers then re-entered the car and it was the work of a few moments to transfer the contents of the safe to the sack. Everything was taken. The robbers then jumped off and with a few parting shots disappeared into the canebrakes.

Engineer Johnson ran back to the rest of the train and as soon as the coupling was made, pulled away for Edmonson, the nearest telegraph station, 12 miles distant. Here the affair was reported to Superintendent Harris, who immediately secured a pack of bloodhounds and hurried to the scene.

TOOK ALL THE CASH

Robbers Then Made Good Their Escape—A Most Daring Crime.

Seattle, Wash., April 23.—One of the boldest robberies ever perpetrated in the northwest occurred at Newcastle, Sunday night, when two desperadoes terrorized a crowded gambling house and walked off unmolested with $20,000 in full view of 80 men, one fourth of whom were armed.

The audacity of the crime was remarkable. While the games were running full blast in Henry Collins' gambling house, two masked men entered. One appeared at the front door, while his partner entered through the rear. Their arrival was not noticed until both men sang out "hands up, everybody." The command was accompanied by the display of two big revolvers, and there was quick compliance. Every man in the room held his hands high in the air and waited.

"Line up around the wall," was the next command. The robbers made the crowd spread out in single file around the hall, each man's back to the wall. There was not a particle of excitement. The desperadoes gave their commands in voices that had not a trace of tremor, and the crowd of gamblers and hangers-on was so thoroughly cowed that there was not even an attempt at resistance.

While one of the masked men flourished two six-shooters in turn at different sections of the lined-up crowd, the other desperado turned his attention to the gambling tables. All the cash in sight, stacks of gold and silver belonging to the "bank" was quickly transferred from the tables to the robber's sack. Then they started to leave, but thought of the money in the tills behind the bar. Vaulting over the counter one of the men jerked open the cash drawers and emptied their contents into his sack. Then he walked out, and a moment later called out, "All right, Jack; come on." His partner backed out and they were off like a flash on good horses. Officers were promptly notified, but no trace of the robbers has been found.

BURIED A BABE ALIVE.

New York, April 23.—By the merest chance, a two-weeks-old baby which had been buried alive by a man and a woman was discovered by Patrick McEvoy, a laborer, of Hastings, just in time to save it from death by suffocation.

The child had been thrown alive by the man and woman into a hole about three feet deep, which the couple had scooped out with their hands. A little cape worn by the baby had in some way fallen over the face. This kept away the earth and held the air for a moment. McEvoy threw aside the freshly upturned earth and brought to light the little victim, just as it was about to give its last gasp.

A man and woman who answer in every way the description of the couple that could be furnished by the baby's rescuer were arrested an hour after the attempt at murder.

The man said he was Givori Duttacavolo, of Manhattan. He said he was married and had three children.

The woman said she was Francisco Stinella, 18 years old, a dressmaker and unmarried. She is a niece of Duttacavolo.

The woman denied that the baby was hers. She said she never had a child.

The prisoners were given a hearing before Justice Tompkins, of Hastings. They refused to say anything when a formal charge of attempted infanticide was entered against them, and they were committed without bail to the county jail at White Plains.

Kansas Eggs for Cuba.

Abilene, Kas., April 19.—The Kansas Wholesale Egg Dealers' association met here to-night and accepted a contract to ship 100 cars of Kansas eggs to Cuba for the island trade.

A Good Deal of Nonsense

About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and this is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the folderol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are more effective in the stomach.

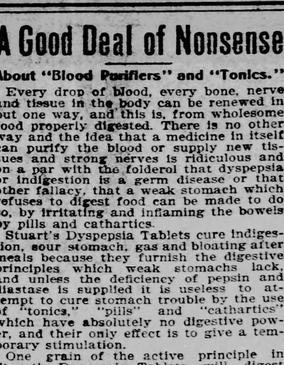
There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

THE BREACH HEALED.

Paris, April 22.—William K. Vanderbilt, father of the young duchess of Marlborough, has poured oil on the troubled waters, and as a result the breach in the martial happiness of the duke and his American wife has been, temporarily at least, smoothed over. Papa Vanderbilt did his peace-making so well that the duke and duchess left Paris this morning together for London, where they have proceeded to Warwick house.

The duke, after having traveled in the south of Spain for a month, came to Paris a week ago and took apartments at the



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Hotel Bristol, on the Place Vendome. In the meantime his spouse was living at her father's mansion on the Avenue des Champs Elysees. She and been here three weeks.

Several days after he had been installed at his hotel the duke sauntered over to the Avenue des Champs Elysees and called on his father-in-law. What happened at their meeting is, of course, a secret, but the result is a reconciliation of the young duke and his wife.

Yesterday morning the duke drove over to the Hotel Bristol, where he joined his wife, and the two took a train together soon afterward for England.

Gossips in the English and American colony here have not had so much to engage their attention for a long time as this brief coldness between the Marlboroughs. The duke is not particularly popular with the Americans, who dislike his assumed air of superiority and ex-

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

clusiveness. His pretty duchess, on the contrary, has been a universal favorite on account of her gentle, democratic ways. In fact, it was just this temperamental incompatibility that is said to have led to the estrangement of the titled couple.

The public announcement that a divorce might put an end to the alliance of one of the oldest English aristocratic houses and the richest family in America is said to have sadly worried the duchess and her father. The latter, who has had experience with the divorce courts, is said to have realized that the Vanderbilts already had had too much notoriety in the respect and he is said to have hurriedly done everything in his power to induce his daughter and son-in-law to put on at least an outward show of affection. His efforts, as shown, were successful.

London, April 22.—The Duke and Duchess of Malborough arrived in London together last evening from the continent. They alighted from the boat express at Charing Cross, where their carriage was waiting. They appeared on the best of terms. The duke first led the duchess to the carriage, then he gave some instructions to his servant about the baggage and jumped in after her. They drove away to Warwick house, St. James park, where their children, who had been brought up from Blenheim, were to meet them.

SOMALI EXPEDITION.

Mombasa, East Coast of Africa, April 19.—The British expedition against the Ogaden Somalis has reached the far end of Towata Island. Its advance was continuously opposed, but the Somalis were everywhere defeated, their villages burned and their crops destroyed.

The expedition against Ogaden Somalis was sent into their territory to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Jenner, the British sub-commissioner of Jubaland. It has been successful from the start. The headquarters of the Ogaden Somalis at Aff Madu, has been occupied by the British and the sultan has been made a prisoner.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, April 22.—The annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom shows the total imports and exports for 1900 to have been 877,448,917 pounds against 814,570,241 pounds for 1899. The imports were 523,075,163 against 485,035,583 pounds. The exports for 1900 were 354,373,754 against 329,534,658 pounds for the preceding year.

RUSSIAN FERMENT.

Situation Is Becoming Worse--Daring Address to the Czar.

Vienna, April 19.—The newspapers here are receiving reports, according to which the situation in Russia is becoming worse.

Wholesale arrests continue throughout the empire. Fifteen hundred persons were arrested in Odessa on Sunday last. Revolutionary proclamations continue to be distributed in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Kieff and elsewhere.

The most remarkable of recent developments is a proposal to dispatch to the czar an address begging him to grant a constitution. Fifteen thousand signatures have already been appended to it, including those of many landowners, merchants and literary men. The address is causing much excitement. It is generally regarded as a most daring step.

The full text of Count Tolstoi's address to the czar on March 28 has been received. He submits a lengthy program of reforms. The whole document is full of the plainest speaking. The following is a sample:

"Again murders, again street slaughters, again will there be executions, again the terror of false accusations, threats and spite on one hand; and again hatred, desire for vengeance and readiness for self-sacrifice on the other. Again, all Russians are divided into two conflicting camps, and are committing or preparing to commit the greatest crimes. It is very possible that this time the disturbances will be repressed, though it may also happen that the soldiers and police, upon whom the government rests so much hope, will perceive that what they are forced to do is the great crime of fratricide, and refuse to obey; but even if the disturbances are quelled at present, they cannot be stifled. They will continue to spread in a concealed form, and sooner or later will break out in increased violence and produce yet greater suffering and crime."

Count Tolstoi appeals not only to the czar, but to his advisers, uncles, brother, ministers of state and councillors.

"The blame," he says, "does not lie with evil, turbulent men, but in you rulers, who do not wish to see anything at the present moment except your own comfort. The problem lies not in your defending yourselves against enemies who wish you harm. No one wishes you harm, but if in recognizing the cause of social discontent and removing it, men are at present disturbed and seem to wish you harm, it is only because you appear to them as an obstacle which deprives them and also millions of their brothers of the greatest human good, freedom and enlightenment.

"In order that they should cease to revolt and attack you, little is required, and that little is so necessary for yourselves that it would, indeed, be strange if you did not realize it."

KING EDWARD "NEAR"

London April 22.—Society has been hugely diverted over a recent demonstration of King Edward's "nearness."

Wishing to make a handsome present on his accession to a beautiful lady of title for whom he long has entertained great admiration, he instructed a jeweler to submit a number of diamond ornaments for her ladyship to choose from. The king drew the limit of price at $5,000, but the lady's eye was caught by a coronet of double that value. She arranged to take it, agreeing to pay the extra $5,000 herself. The king was to be left to believe that it was only worth the amount he had fixed.

The jeweler duly brought the coronet to Marlborough house. The king expressed great admiration of the coronet and asked the price. The jeweler replied "$5,000."

The king thereupon ordered a check drawn, immediately retaining the coronet. Imagine the chagrin of the titled beauty when four evenings later, at bridge dinner, she saw her $10,000 coronet gracing the raven tresses of another for whom the king's admiration was warmer than for herself.

Meantime the jeweler has received an order from the king for another $5,000 coronet for the titled beauty, who is in an awkward quandary, as she must either pay $5,000 to the jeweler or allow him to pocket the king's second check.

The king is said to be completely oblivious of this curious situation.

APRIL WAR OPERATIONS.

London, April 22.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Kitchener reporting that since April 18 various British commanders have taken eighty-one prisoners, together with 100,000 rounds of small ammunition and many horses, cattle and wagons. Lord Kitchener reports also the surrender of twenty Boers since that date.

CAPTURED MORE BOERS.

London, April 22.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch to the war office under date of Pretoria, April 21, says:

"Since my last report, the British columns have captured 242 prisoners, 248 rifles, some ammunition and wagons and carts. A few men also have surrendered."

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, April 17.—The government is earnestly considering the recent somewhat modified proposal with regard to the sale to the United States of the Danish West Indies, which is considered likely to lead to a satisfactory termination of the negotiations. Official circles are of the opinion that the two governments are now nearer an agreement than they have been at any previous time.

The Danish government ridicules the reiterated reports published in English papers that peremptory communications regarding the sale of the islands have been received from the United States, and the officials are much impressed with the cordiality and friendliness that the United States government has shown throughout the negotiations.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.

London, April 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated April 22, says the wisdom of the Czar's appointment of General Vannovski, as minister of public instruction, becomes more apparent daily. With the permission of the police, the students of the university, technical institute and high schools will hold meetings to-day at which the various questions in which they are concerned. General Vannovski will attend the meeting of university students.

Yucatan Indians.

Merida, Yucatan, April 20.—Gen. Felipe Yama, the chief leader of the Maya rebel Indians, has been assassinated by some of his under-officers, who were exasperated at his advice to surrender and end the war. Three minor chiefs stacked him with machetes, nearly cutting him to pieces. Then the Indians gathered around the corpse and indulged in a long orgie. This action, it is believed, shows a determination of the chiefs to keep up the Indian fighting, though deserters say food has given out.

New Geyser.

Vancouver, B. C., April 19.—A new geyser has made its appearance at Lake Echo, Rontomahana, New Zealand. It is described as a mass of boiling water, half an acre in extent from which a column of water and stones arises 300 feet, while immense volumes of steam rise to the clouds.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

The New Toledo Blade
Sewing Machine
$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00
And the Weekly Blade One Year.
High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found satisfactory as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

THE BERLIN POLICE

On a Sharp Lookout for Anarchist Romagnoli.

Berlin, April 23.—With reference to the statements cabled from the United States of a plot said to have been concocted against Emperor William and other European rulers by anarchists in Argentina and New Jersey, extreme reticence is observed in official circles in Berlin.

After careful investigation, however, a representative of The Associated Press ascertained in a reliable quarter that the Berlin police presidence issued an order April 6 for the arrest wherever or wherever caught, of the alleged anarchist Rodolfo Romagnoli, alias Romalisso, alias Langkwick Mueller. The order simultaneously requested all inland and foreign authorities to assist in apprehending Romagnoli. Photographs of the alleged anarchist, with a minute description after the Bertillon method, were furnished for identification.

The information received by the Berlin authorities was that Romagnoli has been formally chosen by the alleged nest of conspirators to murder Emperor William. They were further informed he left Buenos Ayres March 27, on board the North German Lloyd steamer Hilfer, for Bremen. Whether this information is correct, they have no means of knowing, but since a portion of it came officially, they are inclined to give it credence.

Emperor William has been advised of the situation, and has issued strict orders to the president of the Berlin police, Count Von Windheim, to keep him informed as to all similar news, but that under no circumstances is the matter to be brought to the attention of the empress.

FULL OF NEEDLES.

Paris, April 17.—A dispatch from St. Germain, near this city, described the extraordinary case of Julienne Landrieux, a servant girl, from whose body dozens of needles are being extracted. The girl complained of considerable irritation of the skin, and last Thursday went to a local druggist who found a number of needles emerging from a number of places on her body. He extracted them with pincers. The girl has returned several times a day since, and up to this morning the druggist has drawn out 120 needles from her arms, hands, feet, breast, the lobe of her ear, the eyelids and the corner of her right eye. The girl experiences no pain until she feels the needle piercing the epidermis. The needles always emerge thick end first, and unless immediately extracted disappear again.

Two reputable newspapers, the Matin and the Temps, have investigated the matter and vouch for the authenticity of the story. Mlle. Landrieux says that five years ago when she was 13 years old she amused herself, with other children, by swallowing quantities of needles. She swallowed forty-nine in one day and never felt any inconvenience until recently, and has enjoyed the best of health.

CHILI AND ARGENTINE.

Buenos Ay

SUPREME COURT

Will the Insular Cases Be Decided Before May 27?

Washington, April 22.—In the United States supreme court to-day Chief Justice Fuller announced the final adjournment of the court for the term on the 27th of May. The call of the docket will be suspended next Friday, and the court will take a recess next Monday until May 13. No intimation has been given by the court as to when the decision of the insular cases may be expected, or whether they will be decided at all before final adjournment.

An opinion was handed down to-day in the case of H. L. Bedford vs. the Eastern Building & Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y. This case grew out of the sale of stock in the building association to Bedford, and the making of a loan to him in 1891, he being a resident of Tennessee. Bedford made default in the payment of his note, and pleaded the violation of a law of Tennessee requiring the deposit of funds by building associations doing business in the state. The court held, however, that the loan was a contract which the act of the state legislature could not impair.

The attention of the court was given to-day largely to the question of the right of one state to quarantine against another. The contention arose in connection with the case of W. P. Smith vs. the St. Louis & Western road from Plaindealing, La., to Fort Worth, Texas, the officials of the road being unaware that a quarantine had been established, as had been done by the Texas officials. When the existence of this restriction became known, the railroad company refused to deliver the stock to the consignee and reshipped them to Plaindealing. There Smith refused to accept them as he also did the proceeds of their sale. Smith then brought suit for damages, contending that the regulations were an interference with interstate commerce and unjustified by the facts. The trial court sustained this regulation, but the state court of appeals reversed the decision, holding in favor of the railroad company. To-day's opinion affirmed the latter decision on the ground that the state had a right, under its police power, to protect itself against infectious diseases, even though commerce may be incidentally interfered with by the regulation for such protection. Justices Harlan and White united in a dissenting opinion, and Justice Brown delivered a dissenting opinion of his own.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

Washington, April 22.—The special train upon which the President and his party will make the ten-thousand-mile trip to the Pacific coast and return will consist of an engine and seven cars.

First comes the combination baggage and smoking car Atlantic; then the dining car St. James; two compartment cars, each with seven staterooms and two drawing-rooms, the Omena and the Diana; two twelve-section drawing-room sleepers, the Pelion and Charmion, and the private car, Olympia, which will be occupied by President and Mrs McKinley.

The Olympia will be used only on the trip out. The return will be made in the private car Campania. It will be one of the finest trains ever put upon a railroad track.

The Olympia is seventy feet long, has five private rooms and one sofa section. Two of the rooms contain brass beds, large mirrors, wardrobes and every convenience. The dining and observation room is at the rear of the car. It is sixteen feet long and has an extension table and contains two cabinets. It is finished in vermilion; the private rooms in maple, mahogany and koko, and the kitchen in English oak. The Campania is almost a counterpart of the Olympia, except that it contains a parlor in which are a sideboard, an organ and a writing desk.

The compartment cars, in which the members of the cabinet, their wives and guests will travel, are finished in vermilion, elaborately carved. The rooms are painted in ivory and gold. The ceilings are beautifully decorated and the upholstery and draperies are in harmony with the general color scheme. The smoking car is fitted up with a barber shop, bathroom, writing cabinets and a library.

From now until the departure of the President only those having the most urgent business will be seen by him, as he has an immense amount of public business to dispose of during the next eight days.

WON'T TAKE SALARY.

Washington, April 17.—There is at least one man in the employ of the government whose conscience will not admit of him accepting a salary which he does not feel he has fairly earned. He is John A. Kasson, of Iowa, special reciprocity commissioner of the United States.

Kasson was appointed to this office immediately after the passage of the Dingley tariff law. He is to draw $10,000 a year, which is twice the sum received by a senator, $2,000 more than Vice-President Roosevelt gets, and equal to the salary of a justice of the United States supreme court.

For a time Kasson had his hands full, and negotiated commercial treaties with France, Great Britain, Argentine, Nicaragua, Ecuador and other countries. The failure of the last congress to act on recent reciprocity treaties practically rendered his services valueless, and induced him to tender his resignation some time ago.

The President, however, refused to accept it, and made a personal request of Kasson to remain in office. This the Iowan has consented to do, but only on the condition that his pay shall be stopped until there is more work for him to perform.

Mr. McKinley thinks Kasson should continue to draw his salary, but as there is no law to compel the commissioner to take money which he doesn't want, the chances are that the treasury will be just that much ahead.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, April 22.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Interior—Edward B. Moore, of Michigan, to be assistant commissioner of patents.

Navy—Charles O'Neil, to be chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral; Luther S. Van Wedekend, to be a surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant.

State—John Barrett, of Oregon, to be a delegate on the part of the United States to the international conference of American states, to be held at the City of Mexico.

Washington, April 20.—The President to-day appointed William M. Jenkins, of Oklahoma Territory, to be governor of that territory, and James W. Raynolds, of New Mexico, to be secretary of the territory of New Mexico.

Mail Twine.

Washington, April 19.—The postoffice department uses 1,600,000 pounds of jute a year in tying up the mail. The few importers controlling jute have advanced the price four cents a pound within two years and now the government is going to try a substitute.

Bids for American made cotton twine have been advertised for.

For Mrs. Breckinridge.

Washington, April 18.—A pension of $8 a month was yesterday granted to Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, widow of the former Vice President of the United States. Mr. Breckinridge was major of the Third Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican war. The pension carries arrears amounting to $1,350. Mrs. Breckinridge is 76 years old.

THE RESERVATIONS

Warning to Settlers From the General Land Office.

Washington, April 20.—The prospect for the opening of new lands in Oklahoma territory to settlement, under the act of March 3 last, providing for the disposition of lands ceded by the Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indians has had the effect of increasing the correspondence of the commissioner of the general land office until it has come to be of ominous dimensions. Most of the letters ask for information upon this subject. In January 2,327 letters were received; in February, 4,239; in March, 5,075, and thus far during the present month, this mail has numbered 3,744. In view of the fact that the lands offered for settlement include only about 12,000 quarter sections, or an equal number of homes, it is foreseen that there will be a tremendous rivalry.

Many persons in the vicinity of the new lands and elsewhere are represented to be holding out inducements to would-be settlers to consult them as to ways and means of securing lands, professing to have exclusive information. Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has issued a warning to the public against all such representations.

"No one can have information on this question that is not open to all alike," he said. He also repeated the department's warning against intruders, saying that those who abide by the law will be protected in their rights, while those who violate it will be punished.

The lands will be thrown open in accordance with the terms of the President's proclamation, and under the law that proclamation cannot be issued until after the 6th of next August.

HARRISON A MAJOR.

Washington, April 17.—President McKinley has decided to appoint Russell B. Harrison a major in the volunteer army. It is said Major Harrison will serve in this capacity until June 30, the date on which all volunteer commissions expire, and he will then be given a commission in the regular army. The announcement of the appointment will in all probability be made before the President starts on his trip to the Pacific coast. The appointment is practically a reinstatement, and this action will be taken by the President for the purpose of removing any stigma that now rests upon the military record of Major Harrison and the Harrison family generally. As already indicated in these dispatches, Major Harrison was mustered out of the army summarily. He supposed, on account of the sudden termination of his military career, that some charges had been made against him. He was unable to learn anything about them, however, except he was informed that his superior officers charged him with a lack of tact. No official record of such a charge could be found.

Before his death the late General Harrison wrote a letter on the subject, in which he made it clear that, in his judgment, the military reputation of the Harrison family has been smirched. General Harrison, in his letter, said he intended to have the matter investigated to the bottom. Several efforts were made to secure a court of inquiry to investigate the reason for Major Harrison's dismissal. This was unsuccessful. A Washington attorney has in his possession papers prepared by General Harrison with a view to compelling the war department officials to clear up the mystery surrounding the matter.

A friend of the Harrisons called upon the President recently and explained the case to him. It is said the President volunteered to reappoint Major Harrison in order that there might not be the slightest hint of anything wrong with the military record of the Harrisons, which, as is well known, is above reproach.

GEN. CORBIN'S FIANCEE.

Washington, April 17.—Miss Edythe Patten, whose engagement to Adjutant General Corbin has been announced, will inherit a fortune of about $700,000. At present she has an income of $10,000 a year, but by the terms of her mother's will cannot obtain her whole inheritance without the consent of her three sisters.

Miss Edythe is the third daughter of the late John Patten, of California, who was a partner of Mackey, Fair and Flood.

Miss Edythe is about 28 years old, and is comely in appearance and fascinating in manner. She is literary in her tastes and has been quite a favorite in diplomatic circles. About five years ago she was engaged to Horace Washington, and the wedding day set, but owing to the opposition of her sisters, the engagement was broken.

It is understood that Miss Edythe's sisters have consented to her marriage to General Corbin. There was some opposition at first, owing to disparity in the ages, Gen. Corbin being nearly twice the age of his bride-elect.

The Pattens are fervent Catholics and General Corbin is a Presbyterian, and this also is a point to be considered. The general has, however, gallantly consented to be married by a priest, and to take all the promises obligatory when a Catholic and non-Catholic marry.

The wedding will probably not occur until the fall, although there is a possibility that it will take place in June. Miss Edythe will sail for Europe in a few days and General Corbin expects to go to the Philippines, and on the date of their return the wedding date depends.

General Corbin is a widower with three children, Mrs. William Upshur Parsons, of New York; Miss Grace Corbin, of Columbus, and a son, who is now in the Philippines.

MISS SARTORIS TO MARRY.

Washington, April 20.—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Vivian Sartoris, a granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, to Archibald Balfour, of London, England, foretells the disappearance from Washington society of one of the most charming young women who graces its social events. Miss Sartoris is one of the most popular girls in Washington, and is ever to be seen with her grandmother, Mrs. Grant, and her mother, to both of whom she is devotedly attached.

The wedding will take place in this city, and friends of Miss Sartoris state that, instead of being in the latest autumn, as was at first supposed, the ceremony will take place much sooner, and that preparations for the event will be actively pursued. Miss Sartoris is a typical American girl, well accomplished and a marked athlete. She is one of the best women golfers of the Chevy Chase Club and a horsewoman of no mean merit.

YELLOW FEVER.

Washington, April 18.—Surgeon General Sternberg has just given his approval, without reservation, to the report of the special medical board composed of Surgeons Reed, Carroll and Agramonte upon the "etiology of yellow fever," in which the conclusion was reached that the mosquito is responsible for the transmission of this disease. Moreover, the medical department of the army is moving energetically to put into practical operation the methods of treatment and prevention of yellow fever, involving a radical reversal of existing methods, which form the basis of the report.

NO BAIL FOR CARTER.

Washington, April 22.—The United States supreme court to-day denied the application of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, to be admitted to bail.

The court contented itself with a bare announcement, made by the chief justice, of the result of its deliberations. No reasons were assigned, and no reference was made to Carter's motion to strike Solicitor General Richards' brief from the files of the court.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

CUBA A STATE.

That Is the Plan Senator Morgan Will Propose to Cubans.

Chicago, April 19.—W. E. Curtis, in a special from Washington to the Record-Herald, says:

Senator Morgan has a new plan for the settlement of the Cuban problem, which he will suggest to the committee from the constitutional convention when they arrive in Washington next week. He argues that the Platt resolutions, by reserving to the United States the authority to control the foreign affairs and the finances of Cuba and to intervene by force to preserve peace and protect property, practically establish a protectorate over the island and leave the Cubans no independence except so far as their internal and municipal affairs are concerned. They would have much more independence if they were a state, and he will advise the committee to recommend to their convention to apply directly to Congress for admission to the Union. A territorial form of government would not be satisfactory to the ambitious politicians in Cuba, but if the island were admitted to statehood there would be a large number of offices to fill and a chance for two of the Cuban leaders to come to the Senate and for six or seven of them to the House of Representatives. They would be independent in the management of their finances and there could be no federal interference except in the relations with foreign nations. Senator Morgan will endeavor to convince the Cubans of the advantages of state sovereignty over a protectorate, and makes a strong argument.

The Cuban committee will be received with distinguished consideration and handsomely entertained while they are in Washington. It is proposed for the President to give them a dinner, and they will probably be the guests of the secretary of war also. On these occasions they will meet the members of the cabinet and such senators and representatives as happen to be in Washington. So far as hospitality is concerned everything will be to their satisfaction, but the President and secretary of war will make it very clear to them that the policy of the government was clearly expressed in the Platt resolutions and that the President has no power to modify them or even to negotiate for other terms. Nor can anything be done until Congress meets in December, when it is probable that the same propositions will be reaffirmed.

The President has not discussed or even considered the plan of Senator Morgan, even if he has heard of it; nor would he feel authorized to discuss it with the Cuban delegates. He is compelled to stick to the letter of the Platt resolutions and any propositions for statehood must come from the Cubans and not from the cabinet. If they choose to make an application for admission into the Union he will send it to Congress with great pleasure, but at present will not intimate what his recommendations would be.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 22.—The two Grand Army posts of this city have issued an address to "Christians, patriots and countrymen," protesting against making a holiday of Memorial Day. The address continues:

"Through the thoughtlessness of youth, the greed of gain and the pleasures of debauch, Memorial Day is being more and more prostituted from its original intent, and to such an extent that reverence for the dead has been so dishonored that a fearful degeneracy of patriotism is imminent, and the loss of all sense of the sacredness of human feelings and sacrifice.

"The sporting events on this national funeral day are as great an offense against good taste and patriotism as for children or other members of the household to turn from the grave of a dead father or patron to similar revelries. The boys ought to stop playing while the funeral is taking place, and not make a gala day of the occasion when even the birds sing a requiem for the nation's dead and the flowers yield their choicest perfume.

"As now prostituted, the holiday is an affront to the living soldier and the widows and orphans of the dead. Unless the sacredness of Memorial day can be maintained, it were better that it were stricken from the calendar as a national holiday."

DESPERATE FIGHT.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 18.—An attempt of three convicts at the penitentiary to effect their escape yesterday resulted in the killing of Convict George Stephenson, the mortal wounding of Convict Simmons, the wounding of Convict Jose Monica Sena, Captain of the Guard Felipe Armijo and Guard Pedro Sandoval.

George Stephenson, convicted of murder, had in some manner armed himself with a revolver. William Simmons and Frank Carper, both sentenced for cattle stealing, were in the conspiracy to break out. They were armed with iron bars. Stephenson attacked the guard, who was in the dining room, unarmed. He shot Pedro Sandoval, Capt. Armijo ran for a shotgun, and on his return exchanged shots with Stephenson, each being wounded.

Superintendent Bursom came upon the scene with a Winchester rifle and sent two bullets through Stephenson's heart. A moment later, Armijo, though seriously wounded, shot Simmons, fatally wounding him. Carper weakened when he saw his partners down, and surrendered.

Neither of the wounded guards will die.

GOMEZ WILL COME.

Havana, April 18.—General Maximo Gomez is making arrangements to go to the United States to visit Senor Estrada Palma. He will be accompanied by his son, Urbano, and will probably remain in the United States until the return to Cuba of the special committee on relations. He desires to await definite action in reference to the Platt amendment in order to avoid the accusation that the trip is made for political purposes. He has always expressed a desire to meet the people of the United States and to thank them for the assistance they rendered Cuba in the war with Spain.

Senor Palma is the choice of General Gomez for the presidency of Cuba.

GENERAL ANDERSON DEAD.

Sandusky, O., April 18.—General Andrew M. Anderson, commandant of the Soldiers' Home here, died very suddenly at 8:30 this morning. He was apparently in his usual health up to within a few minutes of that time. Feeling a sudden illness he telephoned for a doctor, and fifteen minutes later was a corpse, death resulting from heart failure. He had been connected with the home from October, 1888, as adjutant, and succeeded the late General Manning Force as commandant in May, 1899. Deceased leaves a wife, son and daughter. He was 60 years of age.

PLACED IN AMERICA

$50,000,000 of the New British Bond Issue Taken Here.

New York, April 23.—Fifty million dollars of Great Britain's new loan have been placed in the United States. The National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., Baring, J. P. McGoun & Co., and New York Life Insurance Company comprise the syndicate that has taken the loan. American subscriptions will probably indicate much in excess of the $50,000,000 arranged for, as the interest yield of the new consols place the loan in the front rank of high class government investments. It is announced that most of the loan has been placed by the syndicate.

Of the amount subscribed, the New York Life Insurance Company has bought outright $5,000,000 of the new bonds. Besides this it has put in a private subscription for $5,000,000 more.

It is understood that besides the $50,000,000 contracted for the syndicate, members have put in provisional bids for several millions more. This was done to provide for the overflow subscriptions which were expected as soon as details of the loan were announced. The Mutual Life Insurance Company was reported to have subscribed for $5,000,000 of the loan, but this could not be confirmed.

The British consols offered in this country at 94½ per cent., payable at various dates up to December 5 next, bear interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum up to April 5, 1903, and afterwards at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LIGHT VOTE BEING CAST IN ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala., April 23.—Because of cloudy, threatening weather, a light vote is being cast to-day on the constitutional convention question. Many busy farmers will not take the time to go to the polls.

Democratic leaders express confidence that the convention will be called. Republicans and many Populists have fought the movement, but their organized opposition has been confined chiefly to about fifteen counties where those parties are strongest. The negroes are showing little interest in the contest.

If called, the convention will meet at Montgomery, May 21.

GRANT AND BATES NOW ENROUTE HOME

Washington, April 23.—General MacArthur to-day informed the war department that the transport Sheridan sailed April 22 via Nagasaki, with Generals John C. Bates and Frederick D. Grant, 66 officers and 1,823 enlisted men of the Forty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth infantries. Also that the transport Kintuck arrived there yesterday.

DAKOTA DIVORCES.

Fargo, N. D., April 17.—As a result of the United States supreme court decision, declaring invalid divorces granted in this state in which the residence was not bona fide there, has come a flood of telegrams from those likely to be affected. It is believed that owing to the practice of rushing home immediately after the decrees were granted less than 10 per cent of the divorces allowed during the recent divorce period would be found valid if contested.

But of those secured a large percentage were agreed cases, where appearance was made by both parties. Comparatively few had bitter contests, and only in these can the question of residence be raised. Many of the latter class, however, included distinguished easterners and foreigners. A majority of these have remarried and the decision of the court not only affects their present status, but the legitimacy of many children born to second marriages. This makes the court's finding far-reaching and creates great anxiety. Applicants for divorces have always been warned against abandoning their residences so hurriedly, but much of the trouble has been caused by divorce bureaus, operated by unscrupulous local attorneys, with branch offices in the East. A majority of the victims have been from New York, although New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England states are well represented. Notwithstanding that twelve-month residence is now required, there are a number of applicants here at present.

SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Chicago, April 18.—As soon as George Shinn, from Buchanan, Mich., stepped off a train here yesterday, he fell into the arms of a fellow who said, "I am a secret service man and am looking for counterfeiters."

With that he exhibited a star and ordered Shinn to show his money. When Shinn exhibited $26.50, all the money he had, the "detective" took charge of it, claiming it was counterfeit, and told Shinn to go about his business.

A newsboy, Fred Wagner, had observed the work, and, knowing the "detective," followed him five blocks to a saloon. While the "con" man was spending some of Shinn's money, Wagner told an officer of the trick and pointed out the man. The fellow was arrested, and was recognized as "Ben" Garland, a successful swindler.

The boy found Shinn and took him to police headquarters, where he received his money. The countryman gave the lad $5.

KIOWAS WILL COME IN.

Guthrie, O.T., April 18.—A three days' council of the chiefs and leading members of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian tribes closed at the Indian agency at Anadarko yesterday. Oh-Pe-Ah-Tone, who has been the leader of the Kiowa seceders, who, for a year, have refused to come into council or comply in any way with the law requiring them to take allotments, was present and it was decided that the Kiowas would come in and take their allotments at once. It was decided to empower Agent Randlett to select the 48,000 acres of grazing lands provided for in the bill opening the reservation to settlement. This has been the stumbling block in the way of completing the preliminary work necessary to get in readiness for the opening and this action of the tribes removes what promised to be a serious obstacle.

FIVE DEPORTED.

San Francisco, April 19.—The transport Rosecrans brought from Manila five men who had been deported by the military authorities. Among them Santiago Macco, a son of the late Cuban leader, Antonio Macco. While in the Philippines Macco became a first sergeant of the Macabebe scouts. He was accused of giving information to the Filipino troops and was dismissed from the army, and because of the supposed menace of his presence in the island, General MacArthur ordered his deportation.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y

TRUST IN COTTON.

Immense New Combine That Is Being Projected.

Fall River, Mass., April 23.—A cotton mill trust, with a capital stock of $500,000,000 and which will include factories both north and south, is reaching the launching stage, according to several local manufacturers. It is stated that J. P. Morgan & Co. are carrying on the negotiations. The first move to attract attention to the projected combine was the sending of agents through the southern states, whose business it was to look over the mills of that locality to ascertain the value of the plants and sound the owners with an idea of obtaining control of the stock.

This work has been going on quietly for a number of weeks and as many of the mills of the south are under the absolute control of northern commission houses little difficulty was experienced in bringing these corporations into line.

This has been done so quietly that the real motive was not realized until it was discovered that the agents of the proposed trust had options upon nearly every plant in the south. With the certainty that the southern competition could be eliminated a concerted movement has been started in the north to bring every mill manufacturing cotton cloth and all the print works in the country into a trust which shall absolutely control the business and be managed by a few successful agents.

The attempts which have been made in the past to secure control of the local mills failed because it was difficult to convince stockholders that the offers made meant money, and the combination if effected would have been limited in its scope, while the trust now proposed is intended absolutely to control the business from the raw cotton to the finished goods.

With a fair valuation put upon the different mills and the certainty that Fall River alone would be in a very weak position if the mills did not enter the trust the natural result would be the sale of the stock at the price offered.

What the capitalization of the big trust will be can not be learned here, but it likely will exceed $500,000,000.

PRINCE LI HAS BEEN SEVERELY CENSURED

London, April 23.—A dispatch from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang has been censured severely, in a special edict, because, after the French and Chinese had agreed upon boundaries, the Germans, who have no concern with this matter, marched west and threatened the Chinese. The edict, it is said, orders Li Hung Chang to prevent the expedition, and says that if he fails the responsibilities of the consequences will rest on him.

The emperor, in his edict, says that Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung were appointed joint negotiators with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, but that Li Hung Chang spurns their opinions. Hereafter, it is added, Li Hung Chang must consult with them on all important matters.

FAILED TO INCITE A MONGOL UPRISING

London, April 23.—"According to Russian advices," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, "Prince Tuan has utterly failed to produce a rising among the inhabitants of Mongolia, who are kept quiet by a wholesome respect for Russia. It is therefore declared to be untrue that an insurrection has broken out in Mongolia."

MARRIED IN CONVENT.

New York, April 19.—Surrounded by 100 nuns in somber black, 100 little girls in white and their relatives and friends, Miss May Matilda O'Ryan, of Sillerly, Que., and Dr. Gustave A. Taschereau, of St. Ferdinand, N. S., were wedded yesterday in the convent of the Ursuline nuns at Bedford Park, in the Bronx. The bride's sister, a nun from Demara, United States of Colombia, witnessed the ceremony, the first ever celebrated within a cloister in the United States.

The bride is a sister of Mother St. Michael, the mother superior of the convent. She was educated by the sisters of St. Ursula, and was a favorite pupil. The nuns never having witnessed a wedding, Miss O'Ryan insisted on being married within the cloister as it would be impossible for the nuns to attend a ceremony performed elsewhere.

The marriage took place in the convent chapel and the "brides of the church," for the first time in their lives sang the bridal chorus as the party entered. That this might be, it was necessary to obtain a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignore Begin of the diocese of Quebec.

The altar was illuminated with candles for the nuptial mass, and at 10 o'clock the sisters of the convent, in black, walked in. The little girls of the convent school, dressed in white, came in after them and sat in the middle of the church, the sisters sitting on the sides. Only about a dozen of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom were present and they sat in front pews of the chapel.

The bride's sister sat with the nuns.

The bride was appareled in a rose crepe de chine traveling dress and wore a white bonnet with an osprich plumes. She carried a large bouquet of bride roses. The bridesmaids were in white and very simply attired. They were Miss Eva Hamel and Miss Florentine Beauchesne, both of Quebec. The bride was given away by Theodore Hamel, of Quebec, a life-long friend of the bride's father.

The ceremonies were simple. Father Burke celebrated the mass and pronounced the benediction, and all of them filed out. The organ was not heard all through the services. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the convent library. Dr. and Mrs. Taschereau left for Washington in the afternoon. After returning north they will make their home in St. Ferdinand, N. S.

FOR THE NORTH POLE.

New York, April 18.—If Explorer Evelyn Briggs Baldwin reaches the north pole, he is to perform a Masonic ceremony and deposit on that long-sought spot the Masonic charms worn by Explorer Kane, whose name lives in history for his dashes into the far north.

These jewels were presented to Mr. Baldwin by the Kane lodge of Masons, at the Masonic Temple, with great ceremony.

Mr. Baldwin will sail on the Deutschland for Hamburg. Then he will go to Sweden to superintend the reception and re-shipment of the supplies for the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. They are to be shipped on the Frithjof from Tromsoe, Norway.

While in Sweden he will confer with Capt. Andree, brother of the lost explorer, and arrange to search for him among the ice floes of the Arctic circle.

Mr. Baldwin expects to return to the United States in about four weeks, after visiting Dundee, Scotland, where he will inspect the America, which is to be the flagship of the expedition.

The expedition will leave New York on June 10. It has not been decided which vessel will be taken on the trip to Europe. The party will go direct to Dundee, where they will sail on the America on June 17.

Klondike Output.

Seattle, Wash., April 20.—James H. Ardern, of one of the mining companies of Dawson, came to this city yesterday on his way to London, Eng. He said that the clean up this year in the Dawson camp would, from a conservative estimate, amount to $30,000,000, making it the biggest output in the history of the Klondike.

Mr. Ardern says that the new strike in Eldorado, below the level of the old bed rock, is not in the least exaggerated.

OFFER PROTECTION

To All Foreigners if the Troops Are Withdrawn.

Washington, April 23.—It is understood here that the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Pekin, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, are prepared to give a guarantee to the powers for the protection of all foreigners in China if the foreign troops now stationed there are withdrawn. Thus far the retention of the foreign forces has been urged as necessary in order to preserve order and protect foreigners, but the Chinese authorities say that order has been so far re-established that the imperial government is fully able to direct the Chinese troops in such a way as to ensure complete safety to the interests of all foreigners. This is understood to be the basis of the withdrawal of 10,000 French troops and it is earnestly hoped among Chinese officials that this will be followed by a similar movement on the part of the other foreign forces in China.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, April 20.—Bradstreet's says:

Cold, rainy weather, with its concomitant of bad roads, has been unfavorable to distributive trade this week, special complaint coming from the central west and parts of the northwest. A similarly retarding effect upon crop planting is noted at the south, where cotton and corn cultivation and germination are reported from one to two weeks late. With these exceptions, however, trade developments of the week have been in the main favorable.

The feature in the iron trade aside from the continued activity and aggressive strength of prices, has been the apparent breaking of the strike clouds which have menaced that industry. Present advices are that whatever differences may have arisen between the men and companies will not be fought out now.

One implement manufacturer is reported to have alone taken 50,000 tons. Rails are also active, and the week's business is figured at fully 100,000 tons. Wire rods are $3 to $5 per ton higher at Pittsburg, the latter price being for prompt delivery. Birmingham reports pig iron less active, though firmer. The other metals show little change on week, although tin is fractionally higher.

Unsatisfactory weather reports, heavy rains, high winds and cold, retarding the growth of vegetation, coupled with talk of and some actual curtailment in New England at the south, have advanced cotton, but the gain has been small, large receipts acting as a drag on the market. The improved tone of cotton goods has proceeded entirely from the curtailment talked of, because new business at eastern centers has been small, and good trade in dry goods early this spring at the west is not reflected in re-orders at the east. Wool has been dull but steady. Large buyers are out of the market, but smaller manufacturers are buying some. Territory wools are in chief request, but rather more has been done in Australian wool at Boston. Dressed woolens are in fairly good shape, but fall orders for men's wear are unsatisfactory. Silk mills have dulled the raw silk market.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 212, as against 225 last week, 161 in this week a year ago, 187 in 1899, 224 in 1898, and 216 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 28, as against 25 last week, 19 in this week a year ago, 30 in 1899, 15 in 1898 and 22 in 1897.

CROP INJURY.

Atlanta, Ga., April 22.—Low temperatures in some sections, causing injury to cotton and other growing crops, prevailed over the southern states to-day. The weather bureau reports show light frosts in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., Meridian, Miss., and at Charleston, S. C.

Snow is reported at Gainesville, in northeast Georgia, the mountain tops being capped with white—an unusual sight at this time of the year.

Albany, in south Georgia, reports the estimated damage to cotton at 50 per cent and that watermelons and cantaloupes have been injured 25 per cent; fruit in that section apparently is safe.

Americus, in southwest Georgia, reports that considerable replanting of cotton will be necessary.

FROST ON COTTON.

New Orleans, April 23.—Reports from North Louisiana are to the effect that the damage from the cold spell of Thursday and Friday was greater than at first thought. It injured the cotton that was up, and those fields left by the frosts and will have to be replanted, and the planters complain that they have very little seed left.

In Rapides there is the same complaint, and it is also feared that the sugar cane planted early in the spring has rotted badly from the excessive rains. In East Feliciana Parish the cotton and cane have generally to be replanted. Northern Mississippi suffered from the cold weather less than Louisiana.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., April 23.—Close.—With disappointing cables wheat opened lower this morning, and in the early part of the session there was a fair trade. Northwestern receipts were 194 cars, compared with 364 a year ago, and this, with the fact that there did not seem to be much wheat for sale, helped the price for a while. Weather conditions are more favorable and the price eased off again.

Primary receipts of wheat and corn were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	361,000	351,000
Corn	195,000	382,000
Shipments:		
Wheat	390,000	572,000
Corn	494,000	1,535,000

Realizing continued during the day, and the close was weak, at the low price and ⅞ under yesterday.

Corn is still a feature and was active on the local market, with wide fluctuation. May sold from 45½ to 46 and closed at 45¾. July sold from 44⅜ to 45⅛ and closed at 44⅝.

Oats remain quiet and steady.

Clover seed was fairly active and prices were higher and firm. Receipts today were 115 bags, shipments 660 bags.

Quotations at noon were:

Corn—Cash, 45¾c; May, 45¼c; July, 44⅝.

Oats—Cash, 27½c; May, 28¾c; No. 2 white 29¼c; No. 3 white, 29½c.

Rye—Cash, 52c.

Clover seed—Cash and prime, $6.70; October, $5.30; No. 2, $5.70@6.00; rejected, $4.10@5.65.

Timothy seed—$1.85.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Apr. 22 Close.
Cash	75	75	74½	74½	75¼
May	75¾	75¾	74⅝	74⅝	75½
July	74⅜	75	74⅛	74⅛	75

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
April				71¼@¼	72¼
May	72	72½	71¼	71⅝	72⅜
July	72⅝	73	71⅜	71⅞	72⅞
Corn—					
May	46	47	46	46½	46⅝
July	44¾	45¼	44⅜	45⅛	44⅞
Oats—					
May	25⅞	26⅜	25¾	25¾@⅞	25⅞
July	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼@⅜	25½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	78⅞	79⅜	78½	78½	79¼
July	78¼	78⅝	77½	77½	78½
Corn—					
May	51	51⅜	51	51⅜	51
July	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½	49⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	72⅜	72⅞	72¼	72¼	72⅞
July	70⅜	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	71

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	71⅜	71⅞	71¼	71¼	72¼
July	73¼	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	73¼	73½	72⅞	72⅞	73⅝
July	74¼	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$14.42	$14.42	$14.27	$14.20	$14.42
July	14.57	14.57	14.42	14.45	14.57
Lard—					
May	8.12	8.12	8.10	8.10	8.15

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 23. (Bemis & Bowers special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 12 cars; market active and 5c higher; Yorkers, $6.05; mediums, $ 10; pigs, $5.00@5.50; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.50; closing steady, all sold.

Detroit, April 23.—Cattle—Receipts liberal, market fairly active; prime steers and heifers, $4.75@5.25; handy butchers' cattle, $3.90@4.40; mixed butchers' cows, $3.00@3.90; stockers and feeders easy at $3.00@4.25; milch cows active at $25.00@45.00; calves active at $4.00@5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Market quiet; prime lambs, $6.25@6.30; mixed, $5.75@6.25; culls, $2.50@5.60.

Hogs—Receipts light, market active; prime mediums, $5.70@5.85; Yorkers, $5.90@5.95; pigs, $5.85@5.90; roughs, $5.25@5.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, April 23.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 20@20½c; No. 2 creamery, 19½ prints, creamery, 19; packing stock, 16c; fancy dairy, 18@18c; No. 2 dairy, 15@15½c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 12c.

Oleomargarine, 10@10½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Florida, $2.75.

Onions—Yellow Danvers, per bu., $1.50.

Potatoes—Per bu., 30@35c; seed potatoes, 50@60c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.

Beets—Per bu., 60c.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $2.75 per bbl.; Florida, $3.

Parsnips—Per bu., 75c.

Turnips—Per bu., 35c.

Carrots—Per bu., 35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.75@3.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., $1.30.

Green onions—Per doz. bunches, 9c.

New Bermuda onions, per crate, $2.75; Egyptian onions, per bu., $1.65.

Hot-house—Per doz., 20c.

Rhubarb—Per doz., 60@75c.

Spinach—Per bu., 75c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, April 23.—Butter—Receipts, 7,531 packages; market firm; held creamery, 19@23c; factory, 19@19½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,587 packages; market steady; fair to large, 10½@11c; small, fancy, large white, 10½@11c; fancy, small colored, 12@12½c; fancy small white, 10½@11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 21,788 packages; market steady and easier; fancy, regular packed, 14@14½c; storage western